



**AFWO WQ Monitoring Program  
Nutrient Levels below Iron Gate Reservoir  
2001 to 2004**



# AFWO WQ Monitoring Program 2001 – 2004

- Funding: USFWS (Flow Study); In-kind contributions: Yurok, Karuk, and NCRWQCB
- Program Accomplishments:
  - Hydrolabs
    - May through September/October
    - Sites: IG, K1, K2, SC, BC, SV, HC, SA, OR, WPC, TR, TC, TG
    - Temperature, Specific Conductance, pH, Dissolved Oxygen,
    - ~ 1.7 million data points
  - Independent temperature probes at sonde study sites and other locations (Tidbits)
  - Air Temperature and Relative Humidity Data (IG, SV, TG, LWS, WPC)
  - Nutrient Evaluations
    - May through September (general monitoring)
    - **IG, K1, K2, SC, BC, SV, HC, SA, OR, WPC, TR, TC, TG**
    - **Abv IG in 2002 results soon**
    - **Special studies**
    - ~ 10,000 water samples

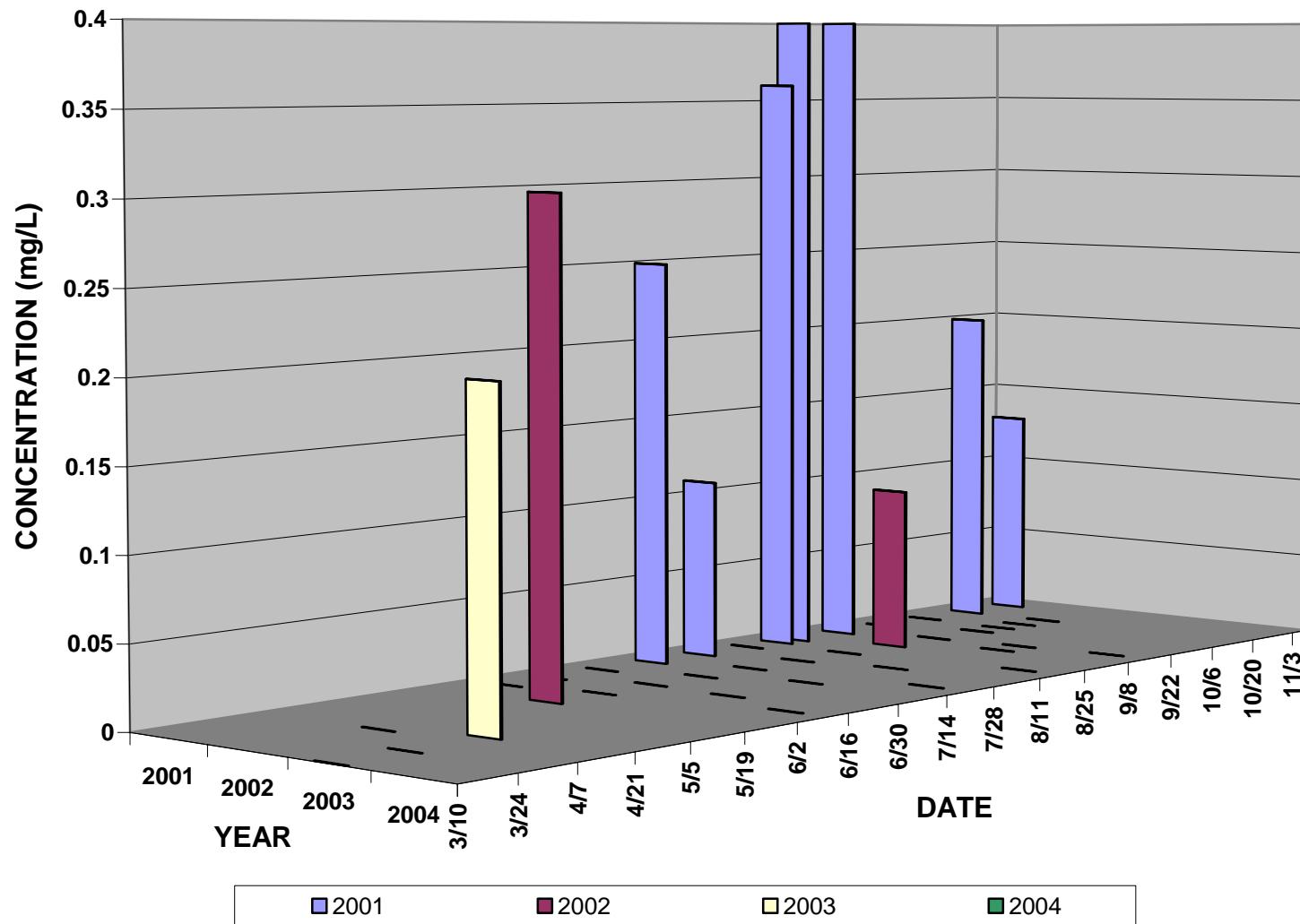
# Why document nutrient concentrations in the Klamath River?

- Water Quality is identified as a limiting factor for fishery restoration
- Combined, grab and sonde data provide information on "cause and effect" relationships. For example, high phosphorus loading would be expected to result in a high diurnal fluctuation in DO and pH.
- Support regulatory processes
  - TMDL; Klamath River and tributaries
  - FERC Relicensing
- Improve understanding of effects on the ecosystem
  - Primary productivity>fish diseases (Probable linkage to the intermediate host (*M. speciosa*))

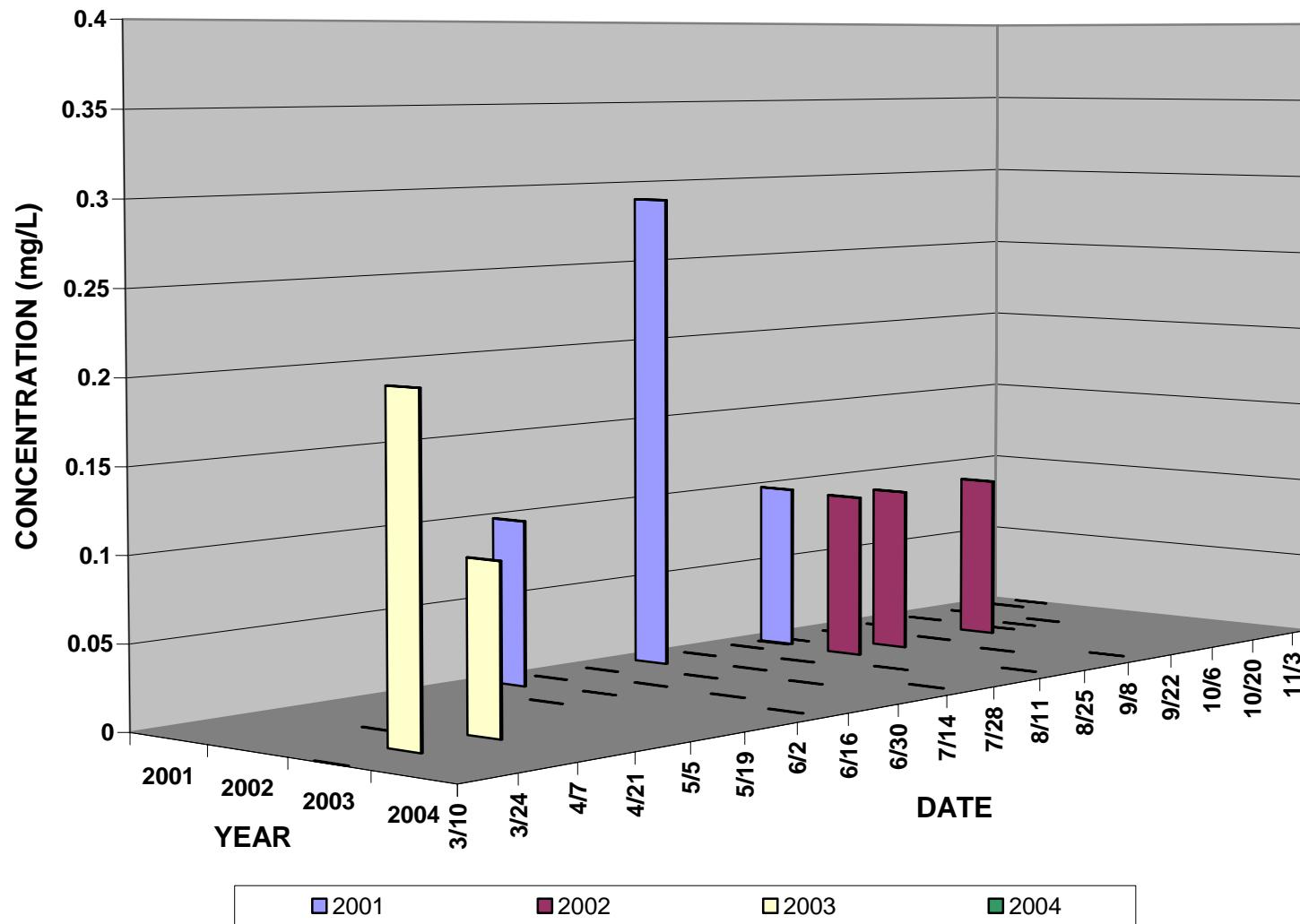
# Constituents Assessed

- Nitrogen species
- Phosphorus species
- Total Organic Carbon
- Alkalinity
- Ca/Mg
- Total and Fecal Coliform
- Chlorophyll a/ pheophytin
- TDS/NFR

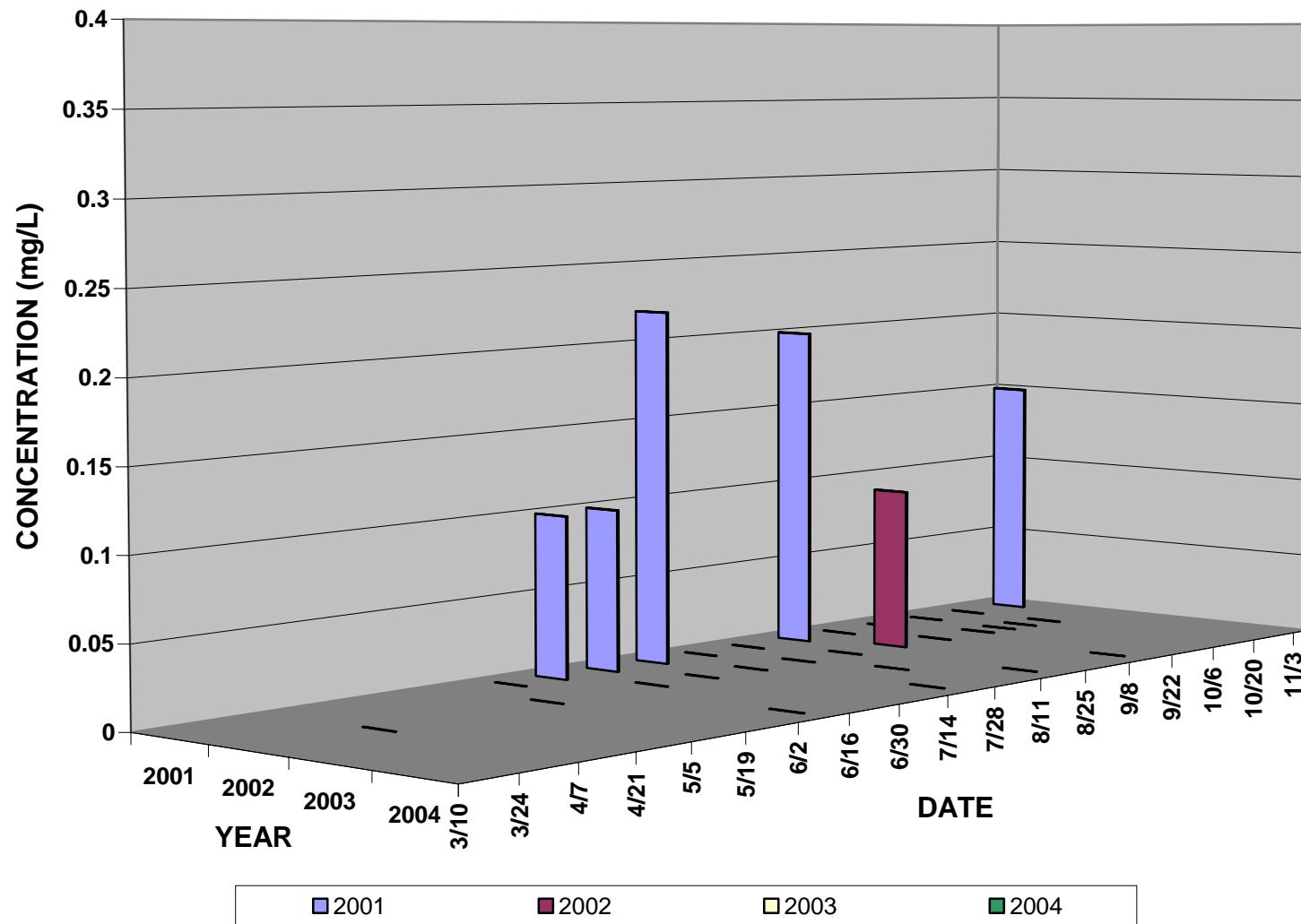
**Ammonia (as Nitrogen) in the Klamath River at the Iron Gate Hatchery Bridge,  
2001 to 2004**



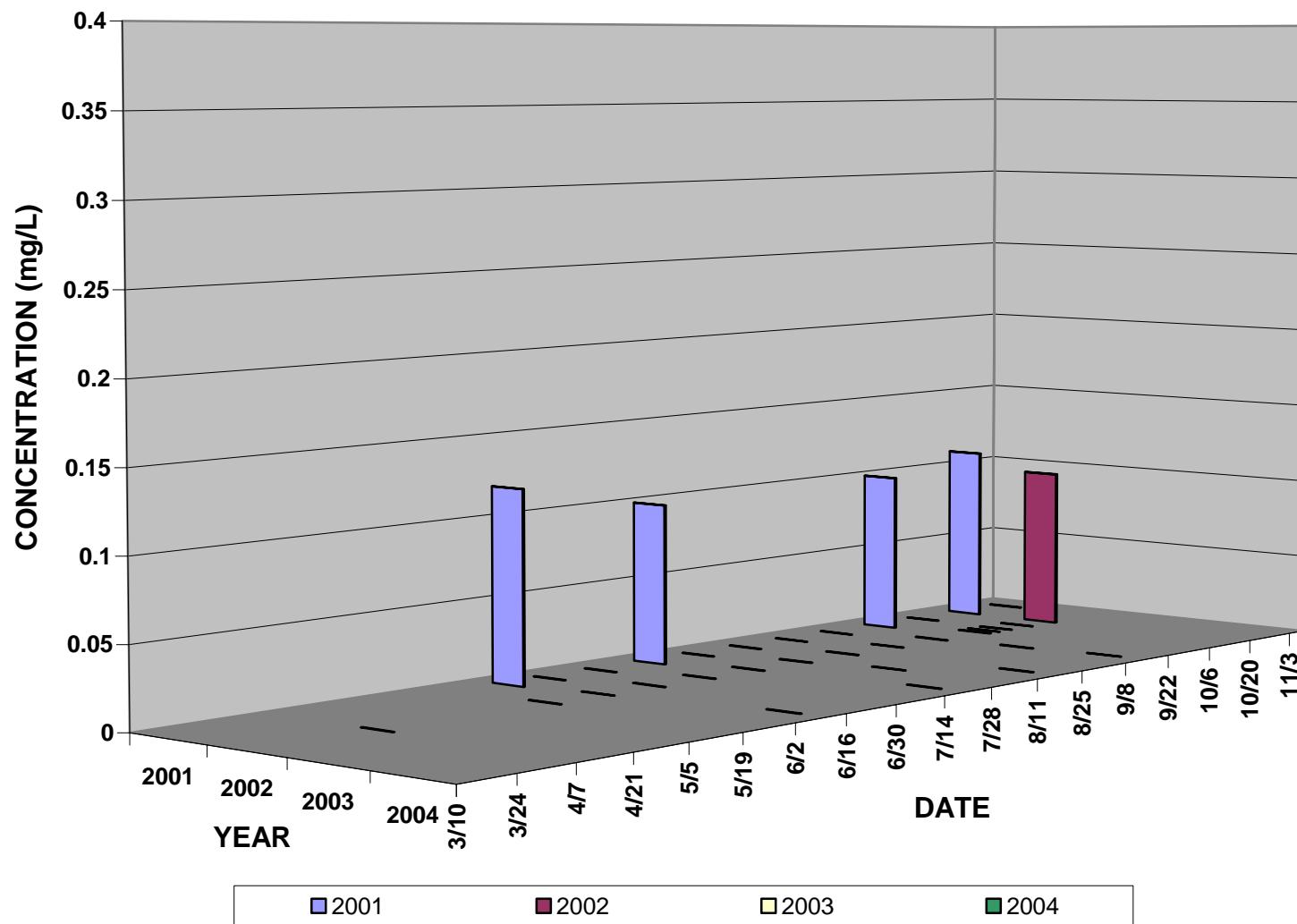
## Ammonia (as Nitrogen) in the Shasta River near the mouth, 2001 to 2004



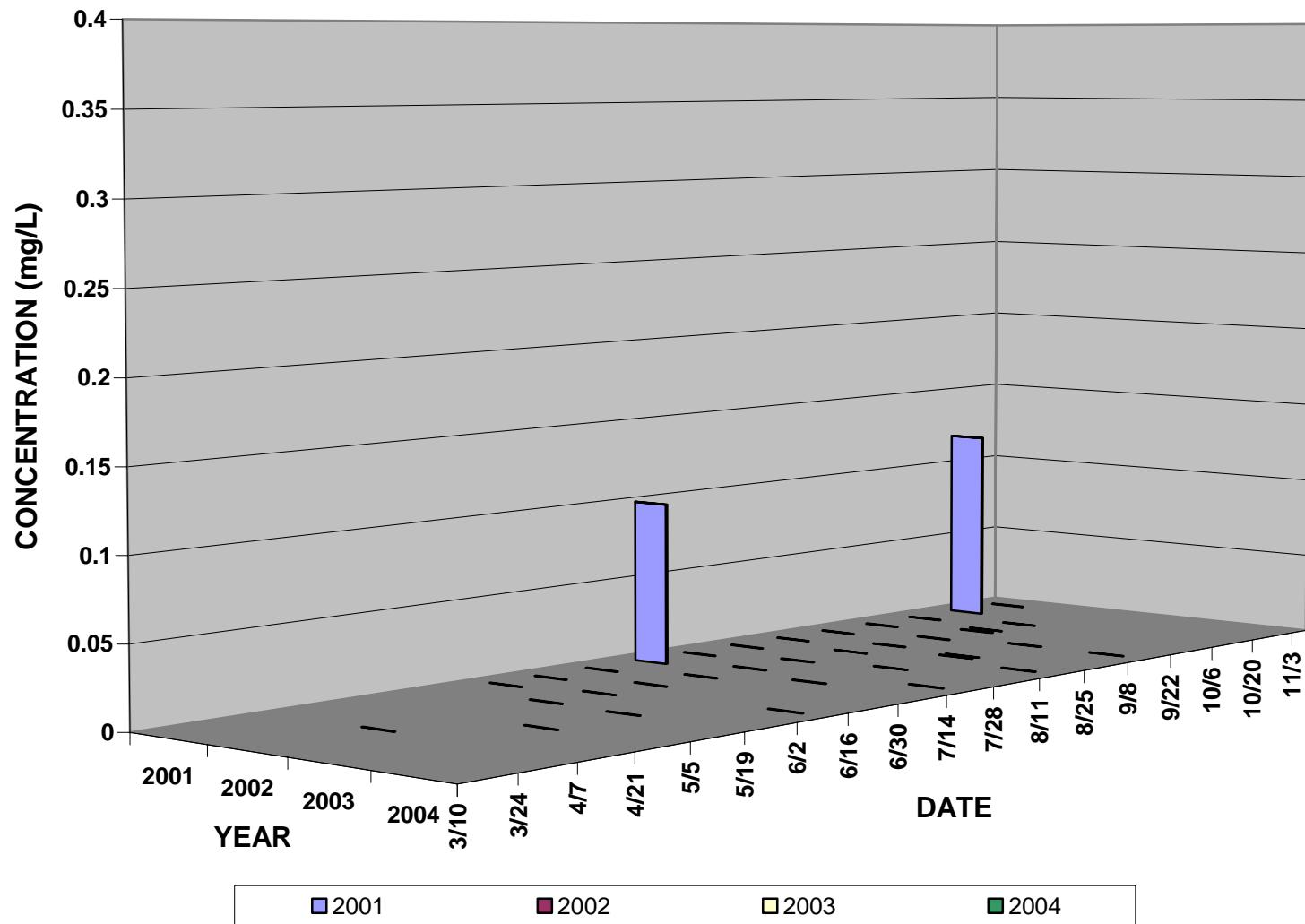
**Ammonia (as Nitrogen) in the Klamath River at the Seiad Valley Gage  
2001 to 2004**



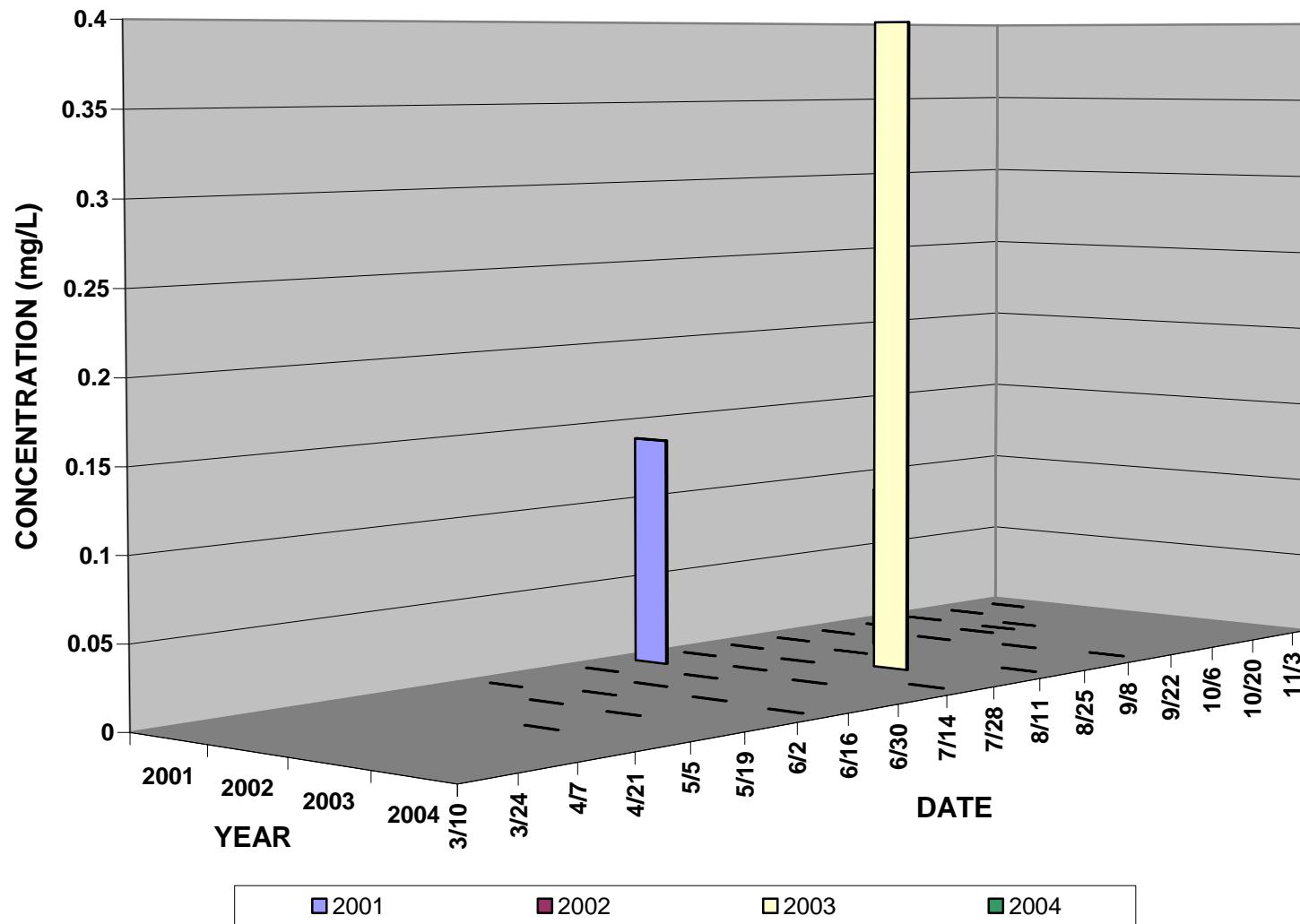
## Ammonia (as Nitrogen) in the Klamath River at Orleans, 2001 to 2004



## Ammonia (as Nitrogen) in the Trinity River near Weitchpec, 2001 to 2004



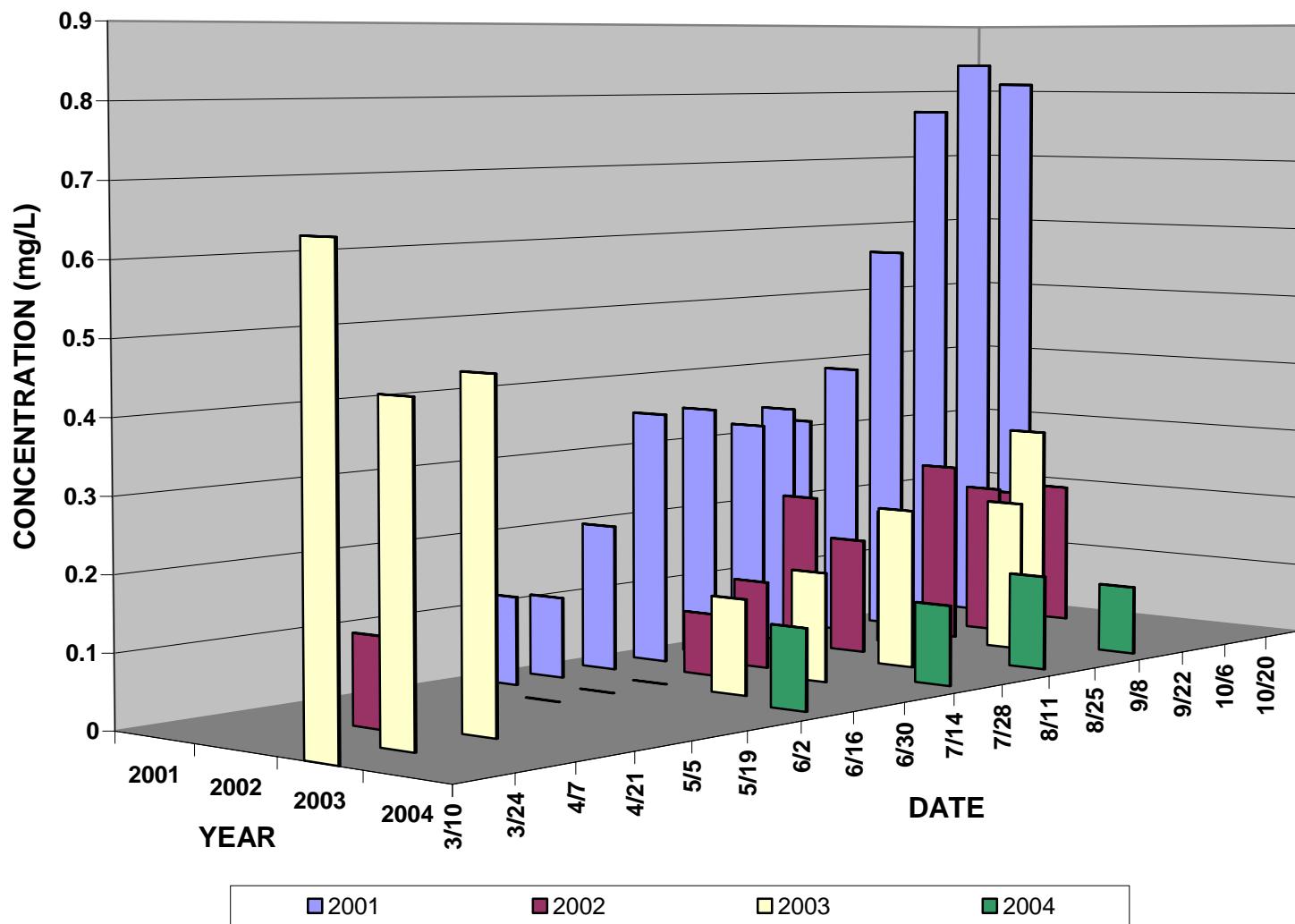
## Ammonia (as Nitrogen) in the Klamath River at the Turwar Gage, 2001 to 2004



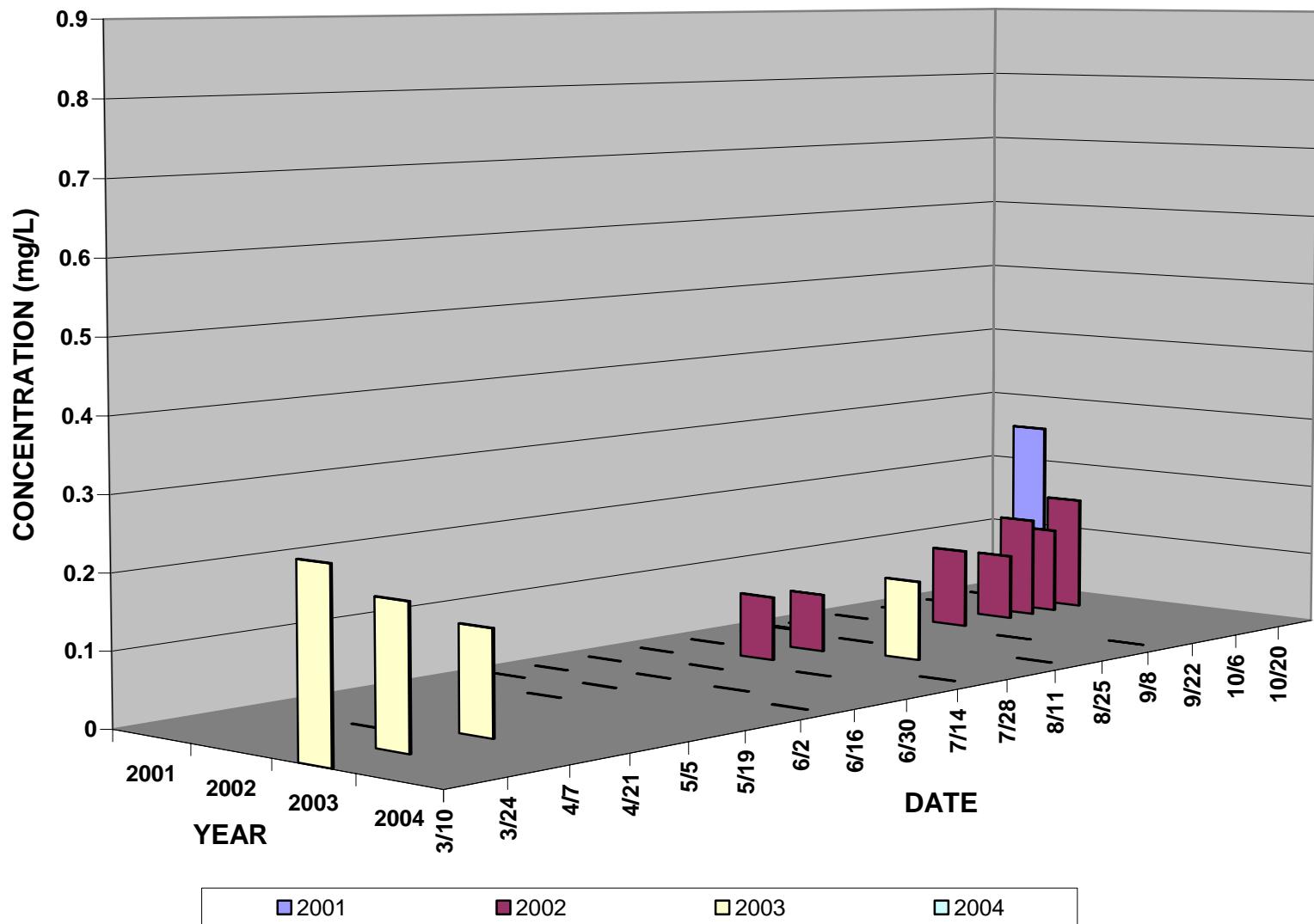
# Ammonia - Summary

- Ammonia highest in 2001 at Iron Gate
- Decreasing levels at downstream sites
- Shasta River emits fairly low ammonia levels
- Toxicity issues have **not** yet been addressed

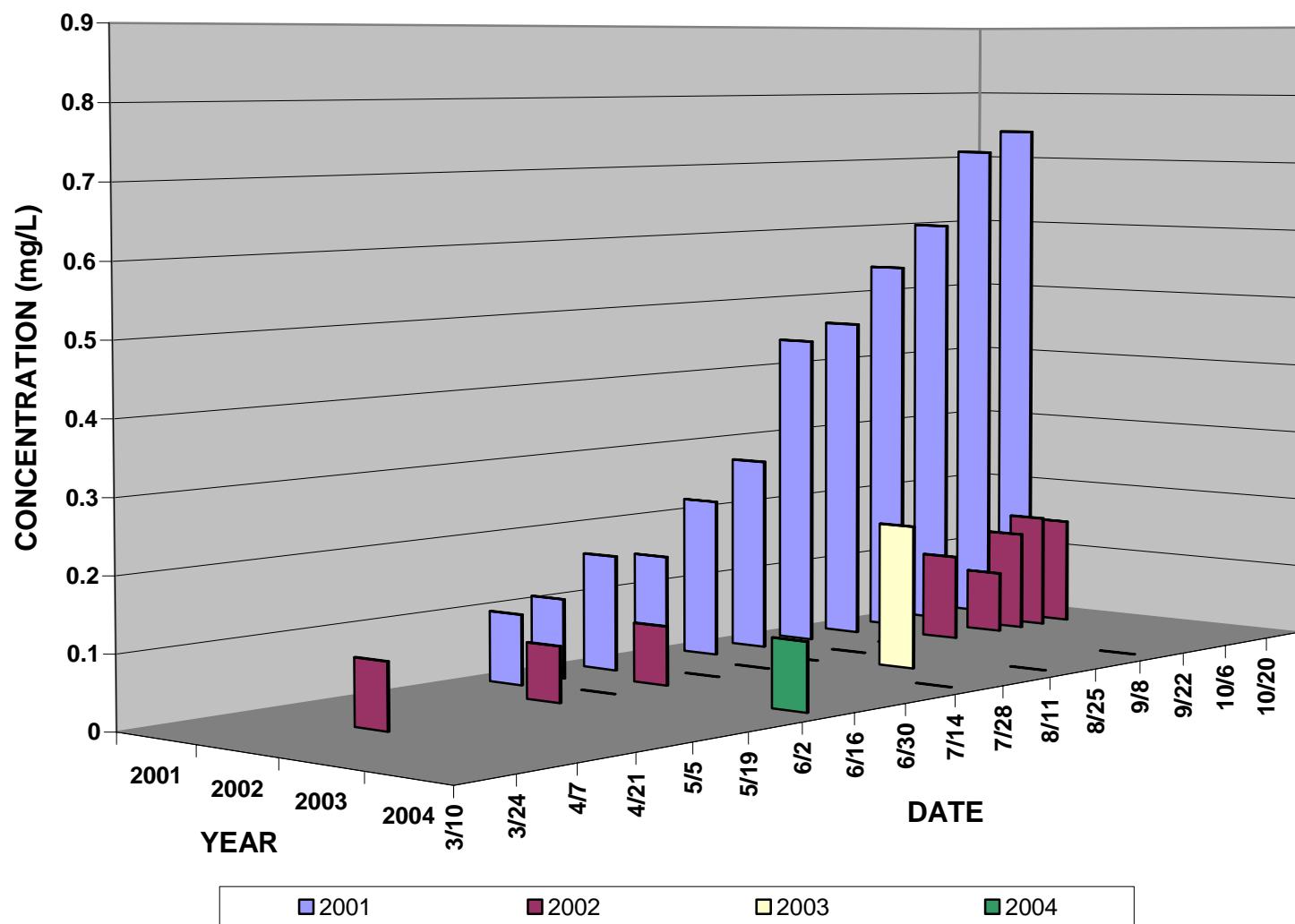
**Nitrate (as Nitrogen) in the Klamath River at the Iron Gate Hatchery Bridge, 2001 to 2004**



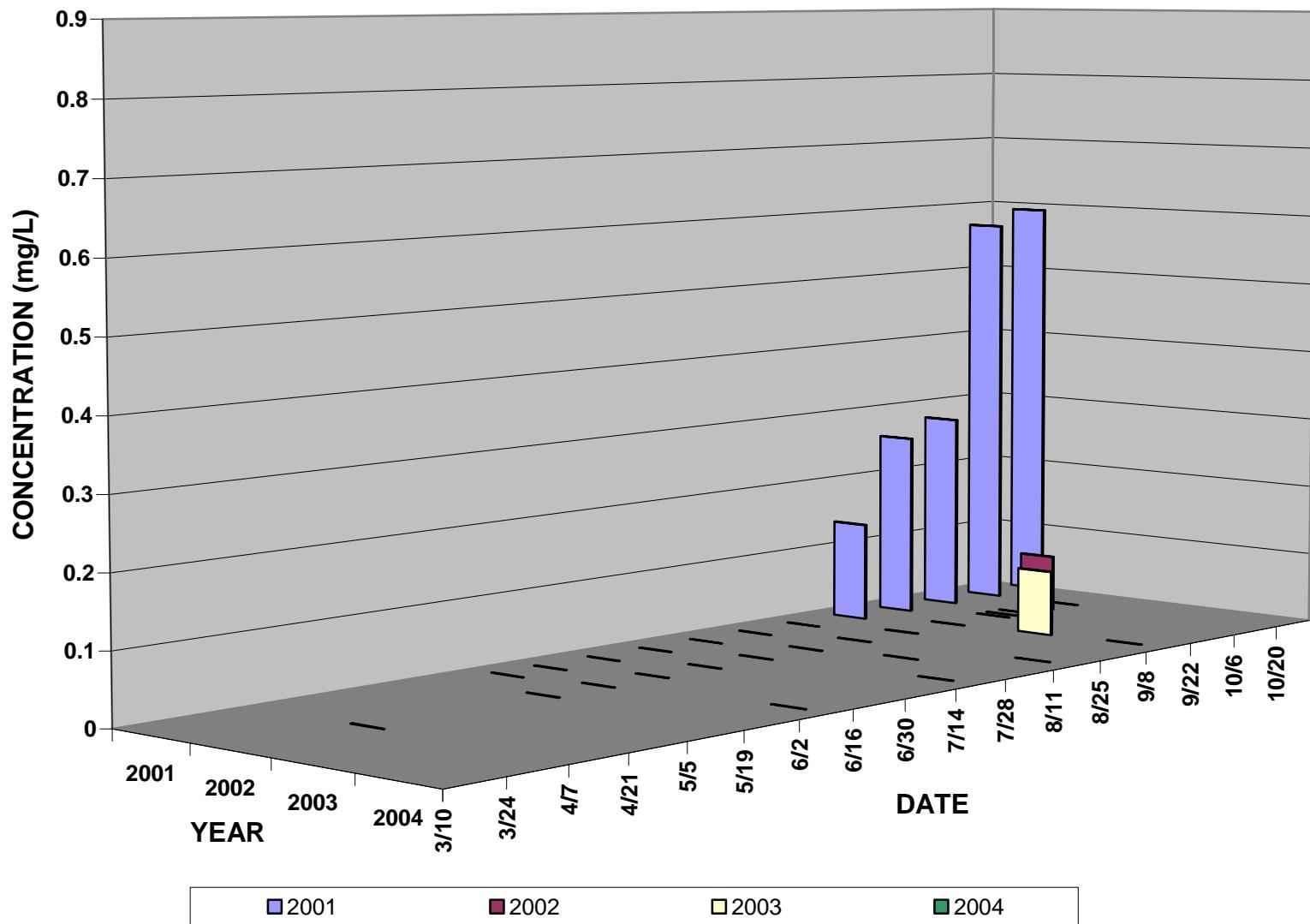
## Nitrate (as Nitrogen) in the Shasta River near the mouth, 2001 to 2004



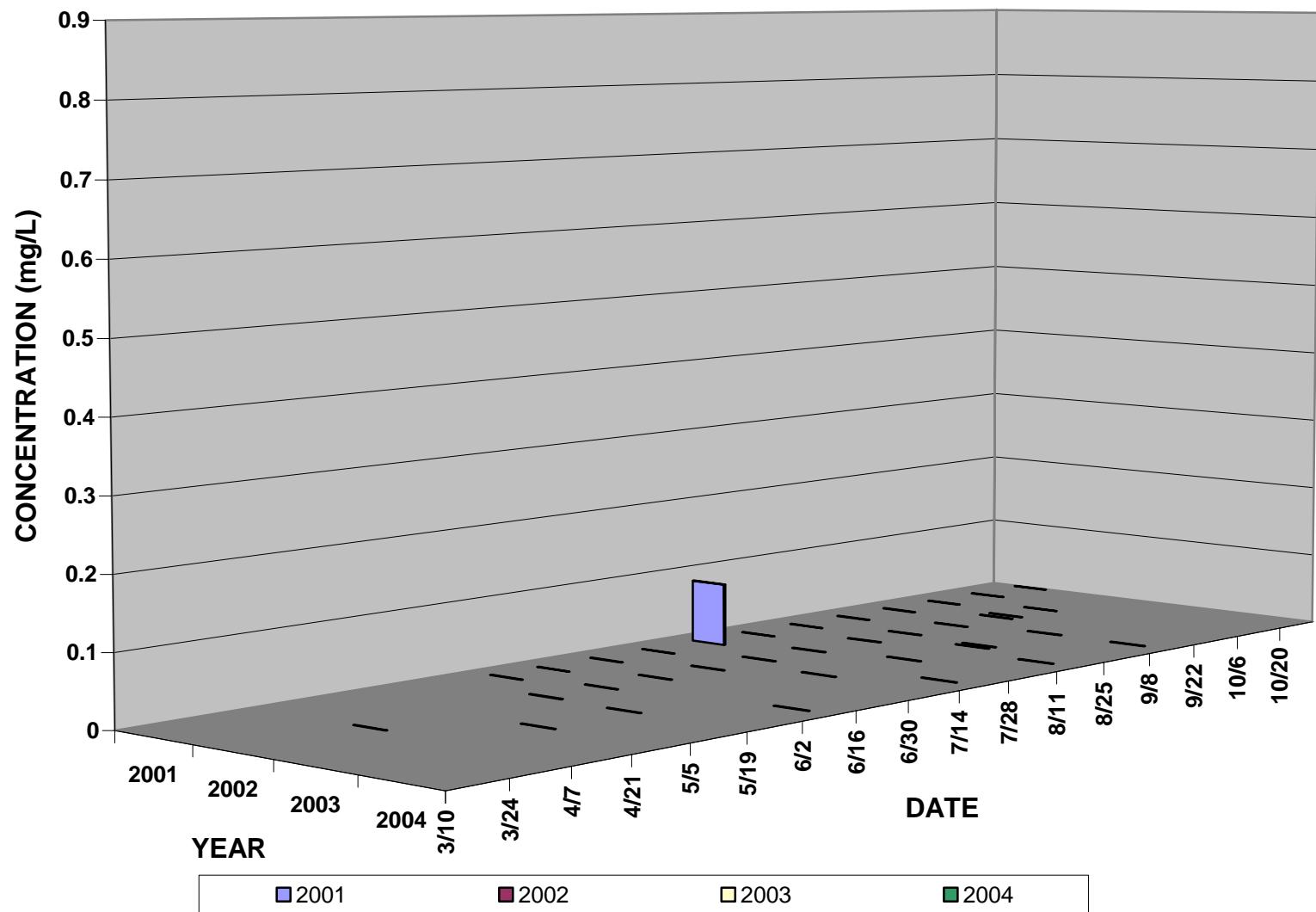
## Nitrate (as Nitrogen) in the Klamath River at the Seiad Valley Gage, 2001 to 2004



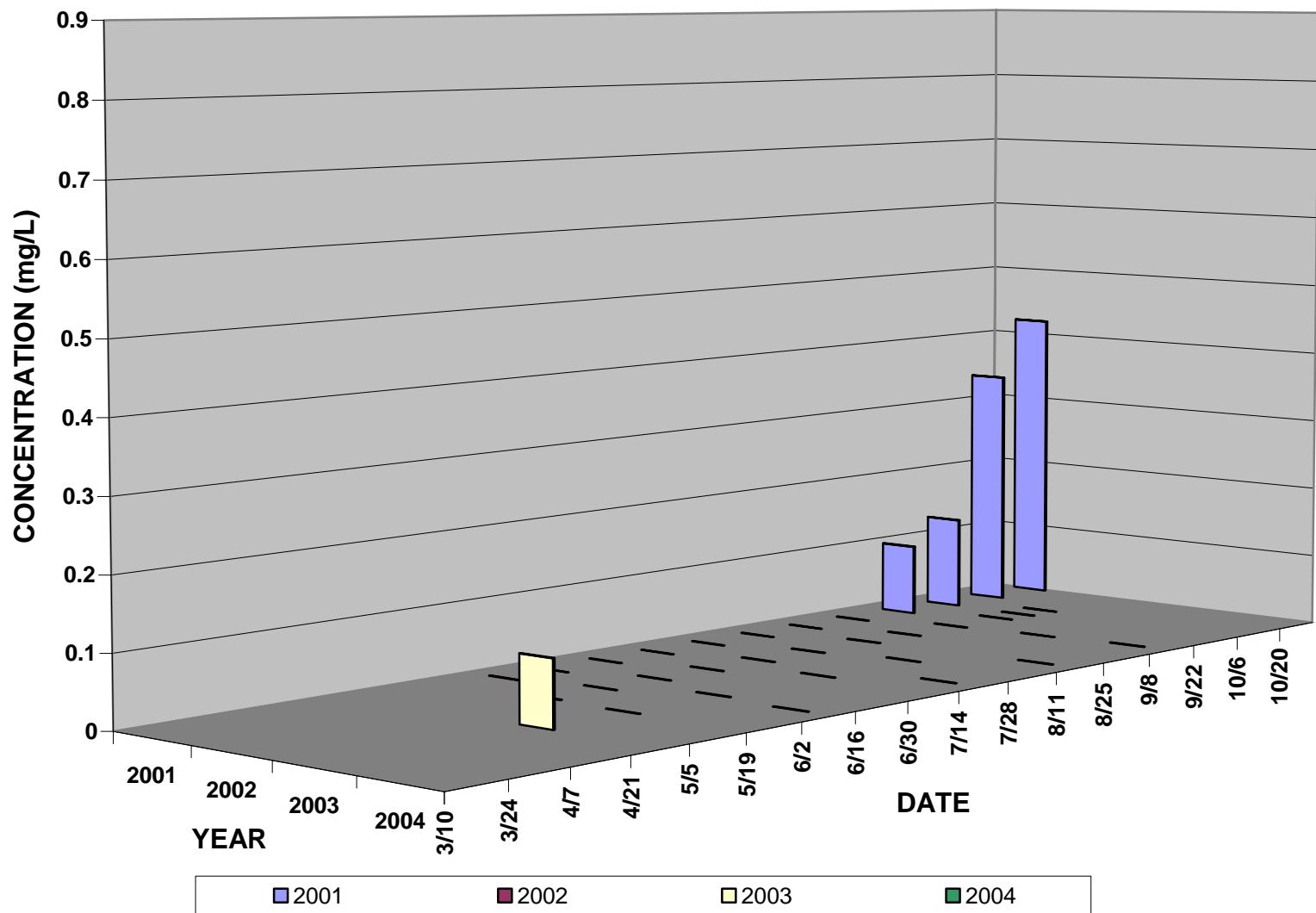
## Nitrate (as Nitrogen) in the Klamath River at Orleans, 2001 to 2004



## Nitrate (as Nitrogen) in the Trinity River near Weitchpec, 2001 to 2004



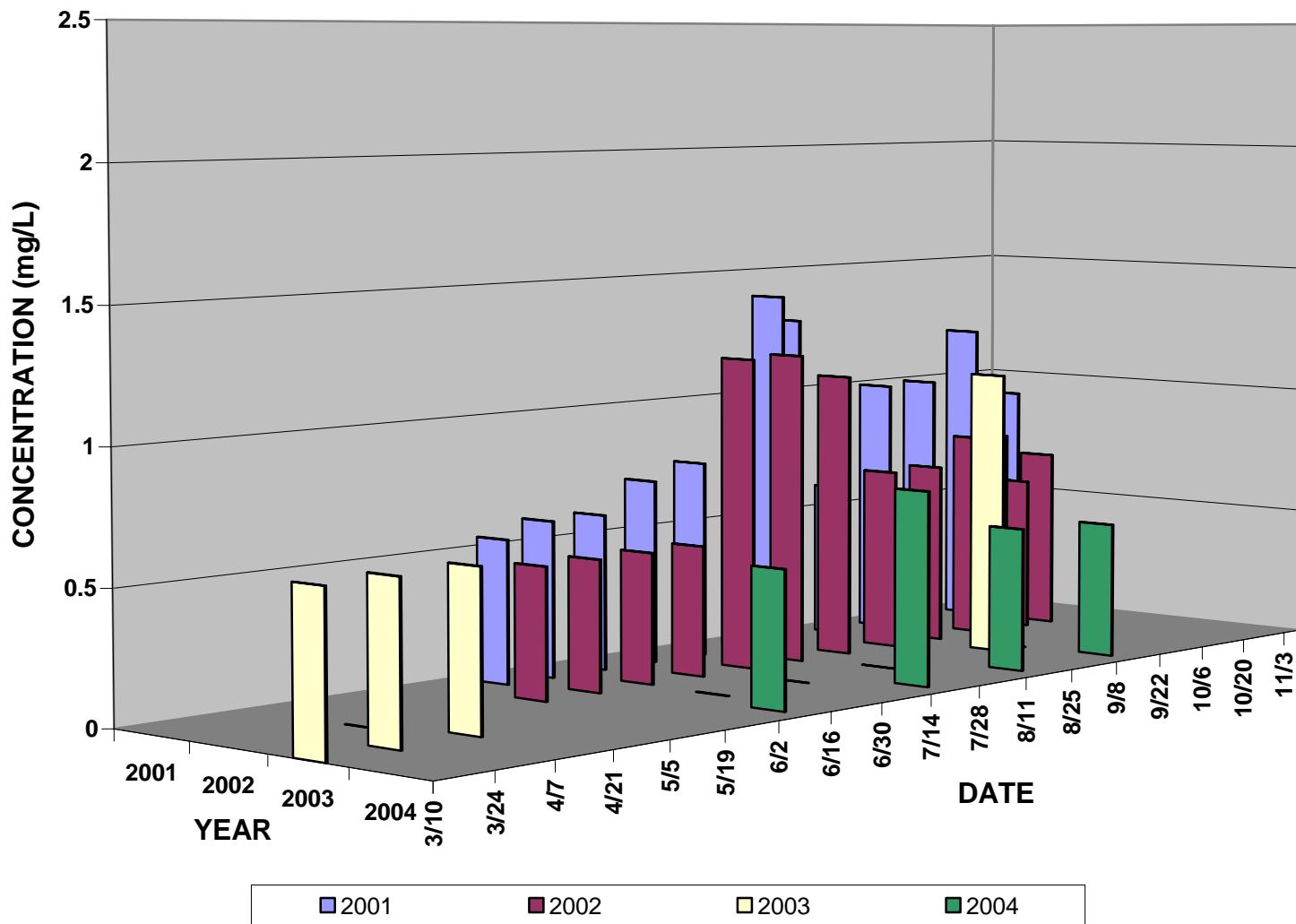
## Nitrate (as Nitrogen) in the Klamath River at Turwar, 2001 to 2004



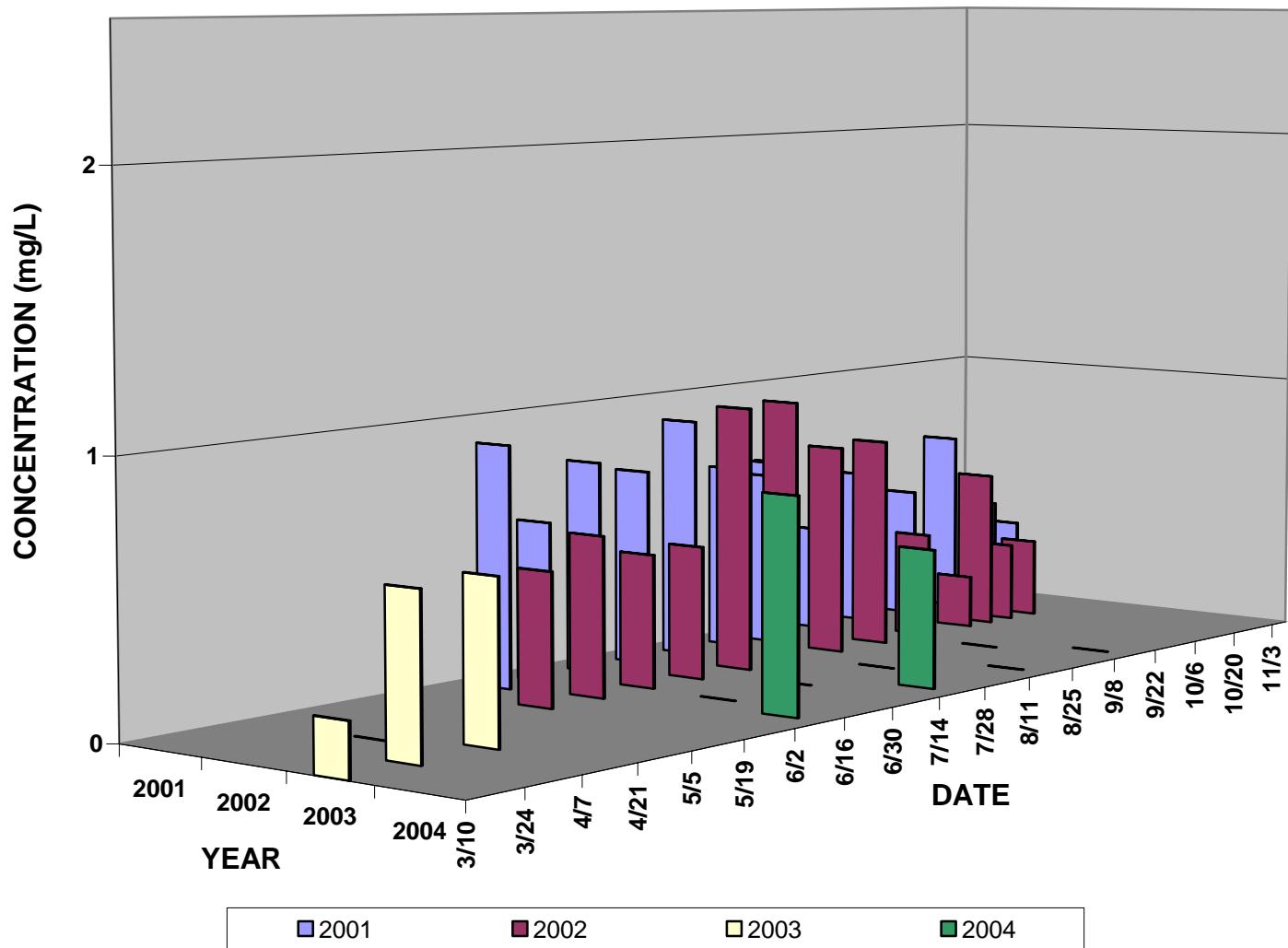
## Nitrate - Summary

- Nitrate also highest in 2001 at Iron Gate. Detectable levels observed at all mainstem sites during this year, in particular the fall.
- Decreasing levels at downstream sites due to tributary accretion.
- Shasta River is contributing to loading, but fairly small amounts due to low flow and low concentrations

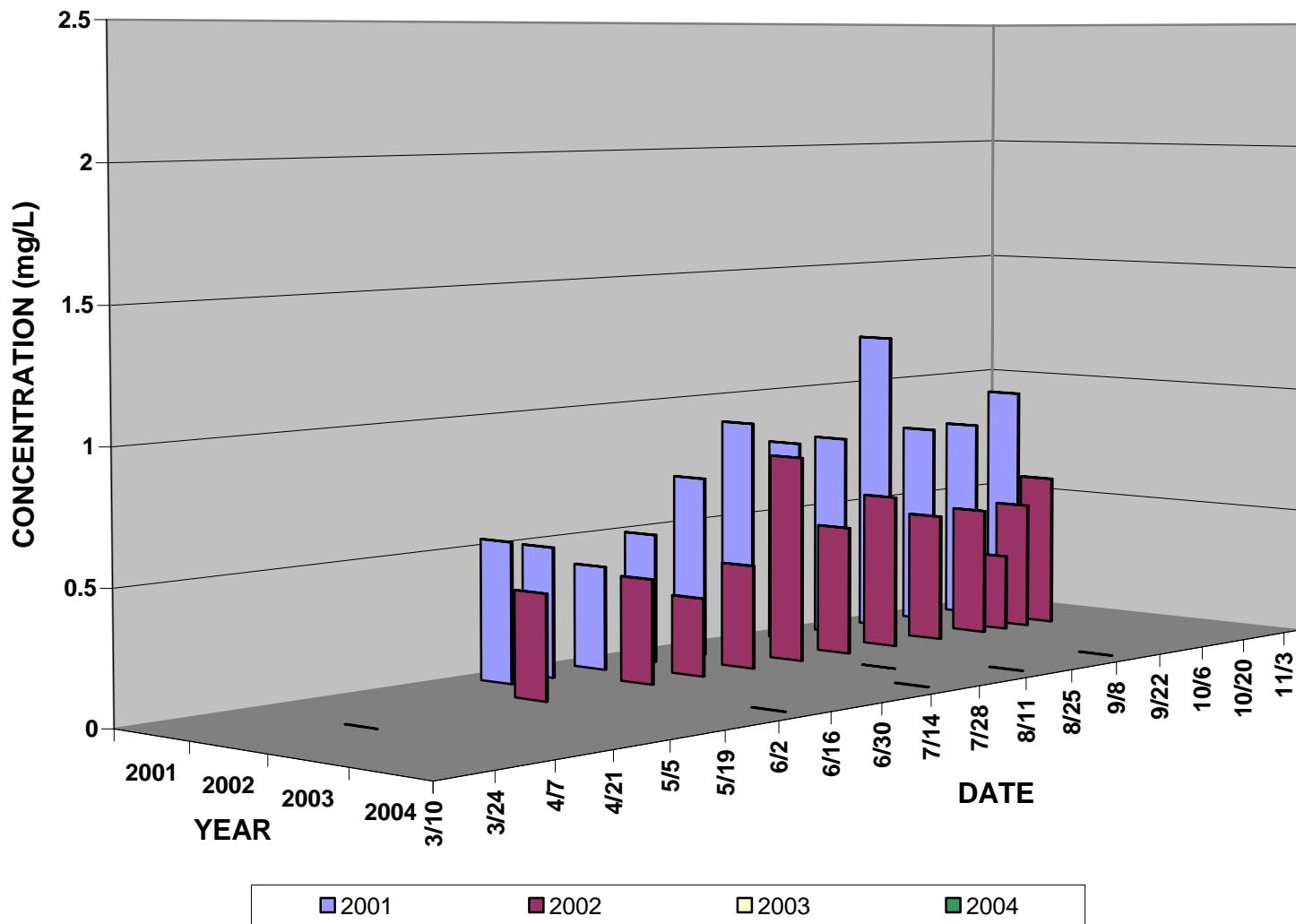
**Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) in the Klamath River at the Iron Gate Hatchery Bridge, 2001 to 2004**



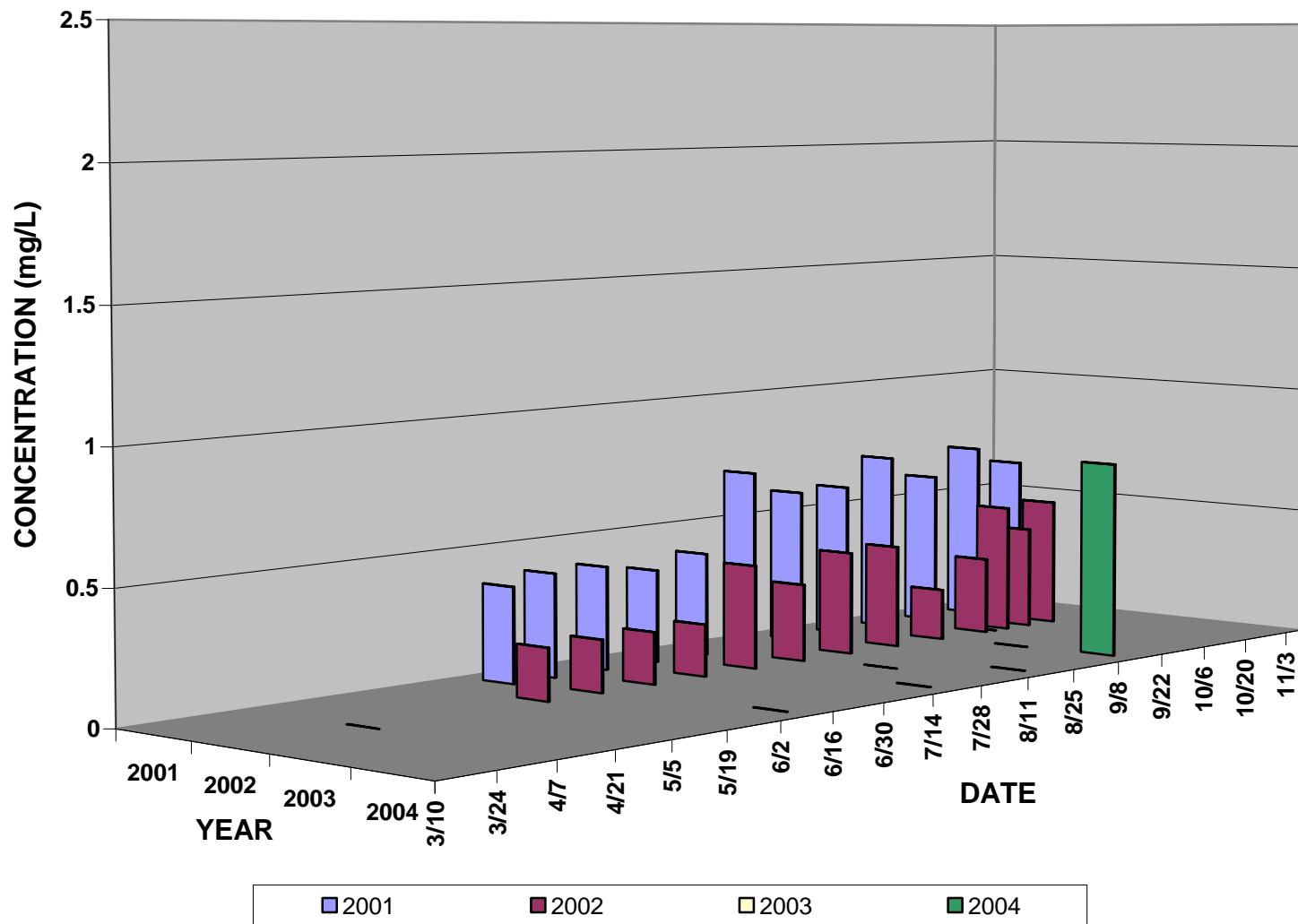
## Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) in the Shasta River near the mouth, 2001 to 2004



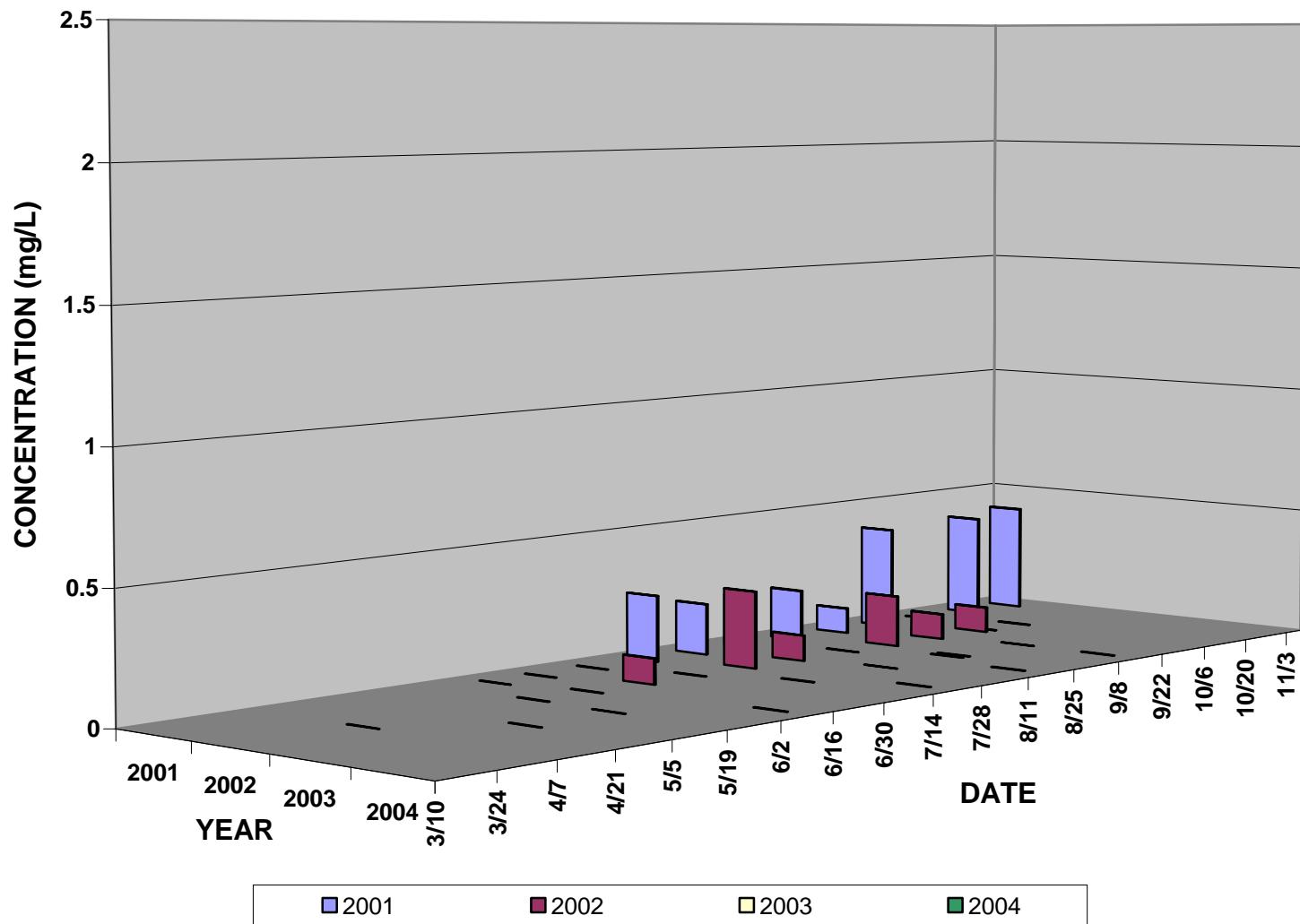
**Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) in the Klamath River at the Seiad Valley Gage,  
2001 to 2004**



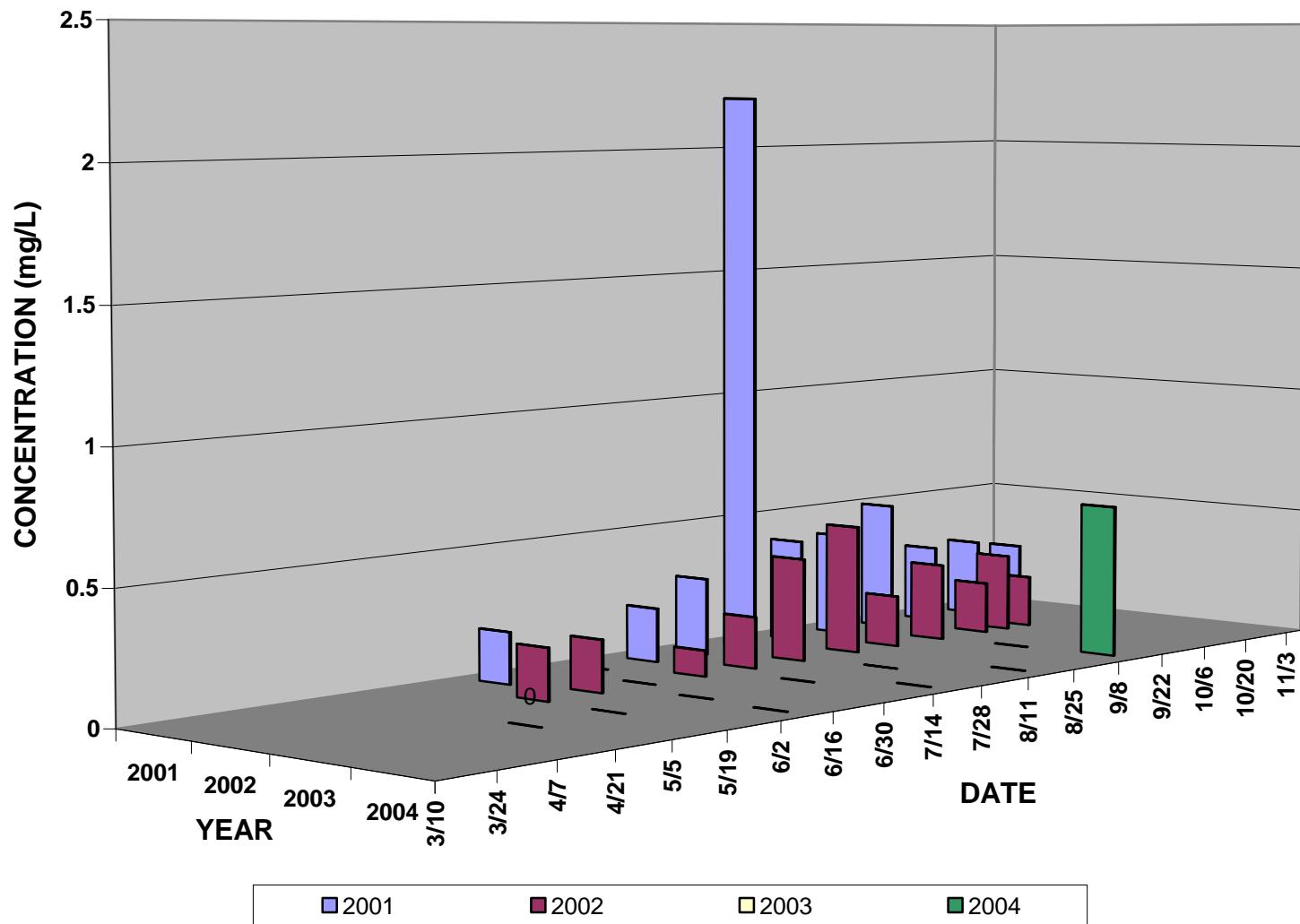
## Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) in the Klamath River at Orleans, 2001 to 2004



## Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) in the Trinity River near Weitchpec, 2001 to 2004



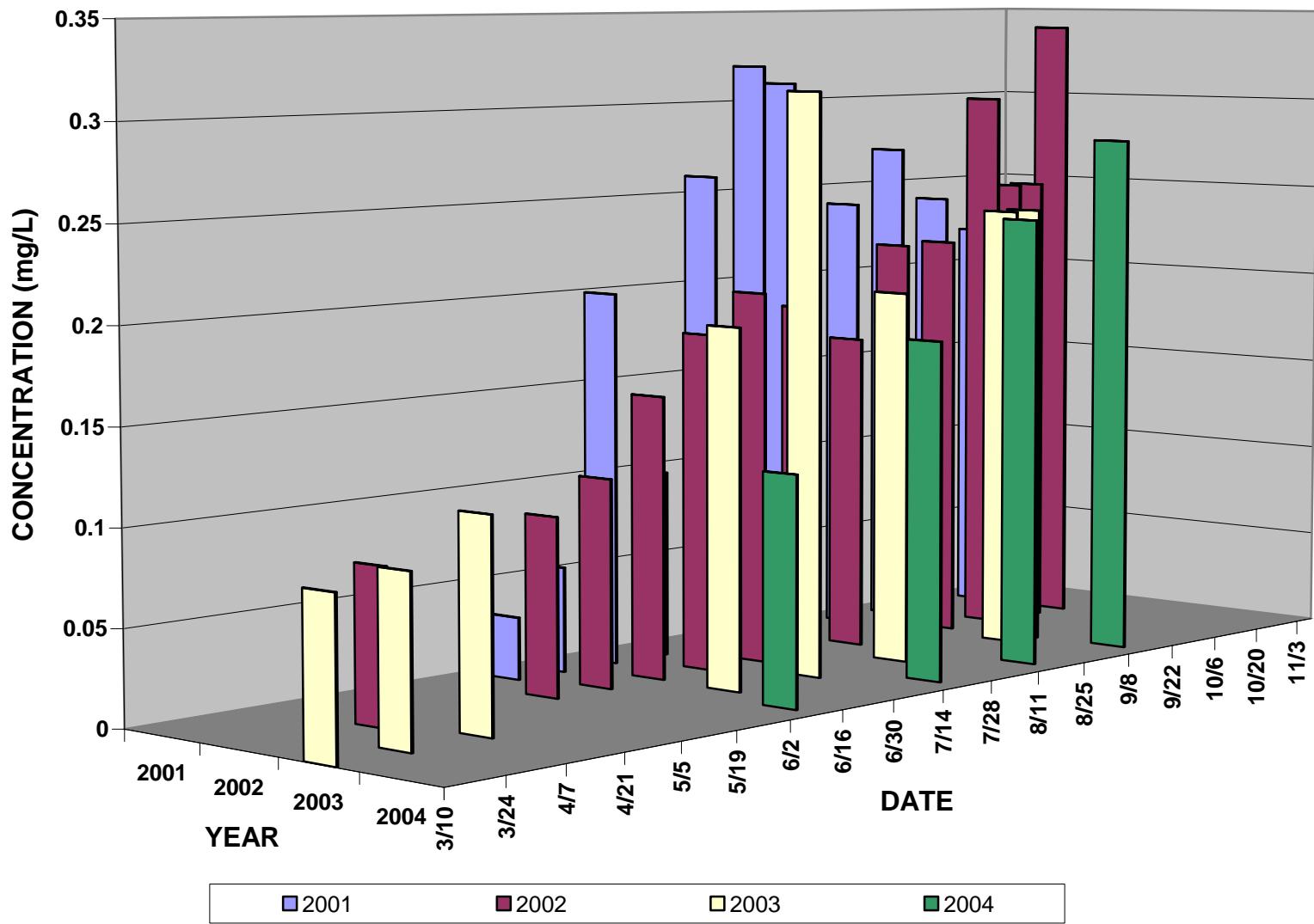
**Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) in the Klamath River at the Turwar Gage, 2001 to 2004**



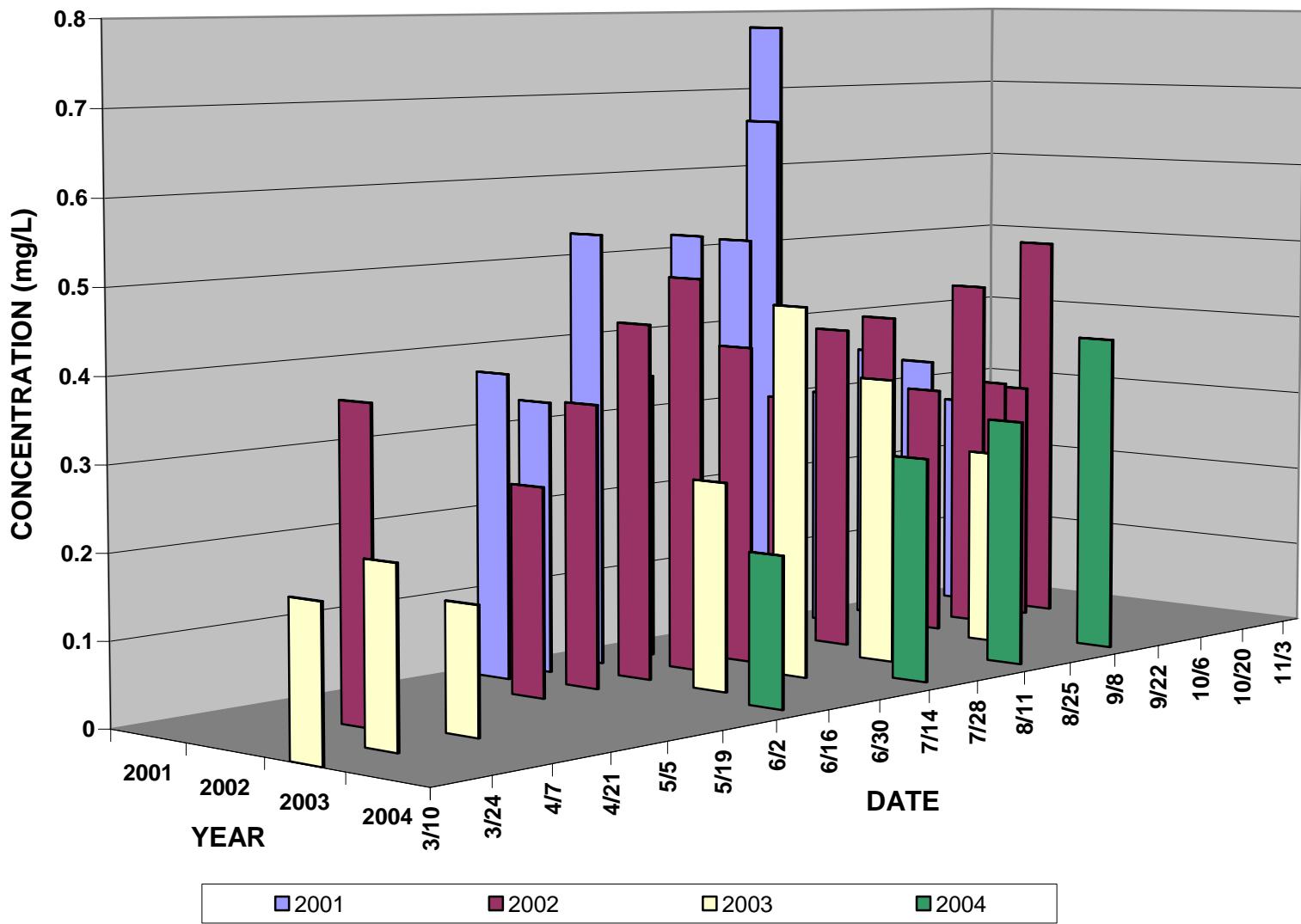
# Organic Nitrogen - Summary

- Highest in 2001 and 2002 at Iron Gate and Shasta River
- Decreasing levels at downstream sites due to tributary accretion.

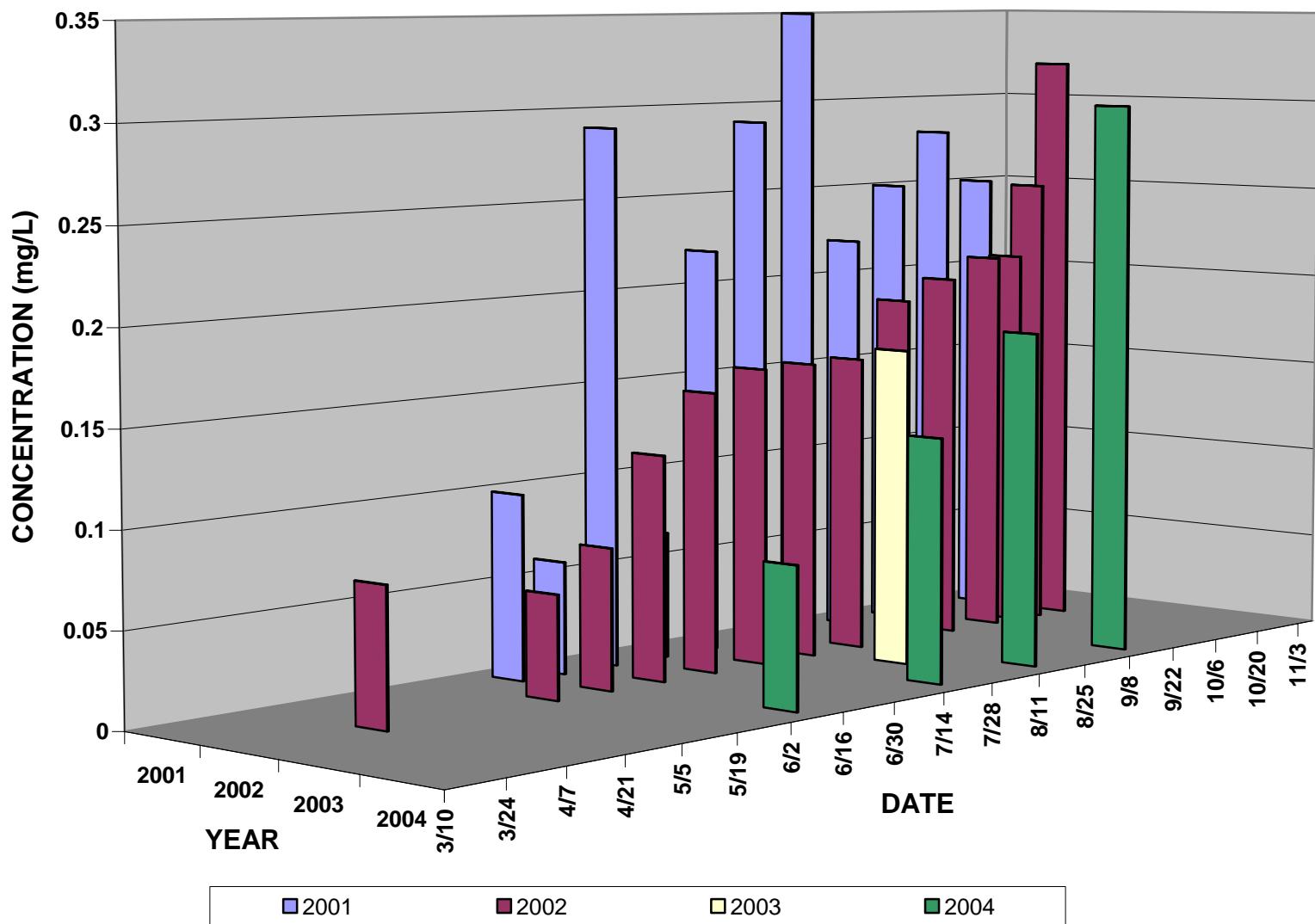
**Total Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Klamath River at the Iron Gate Hatchery Bridge, 2001 to 2004**



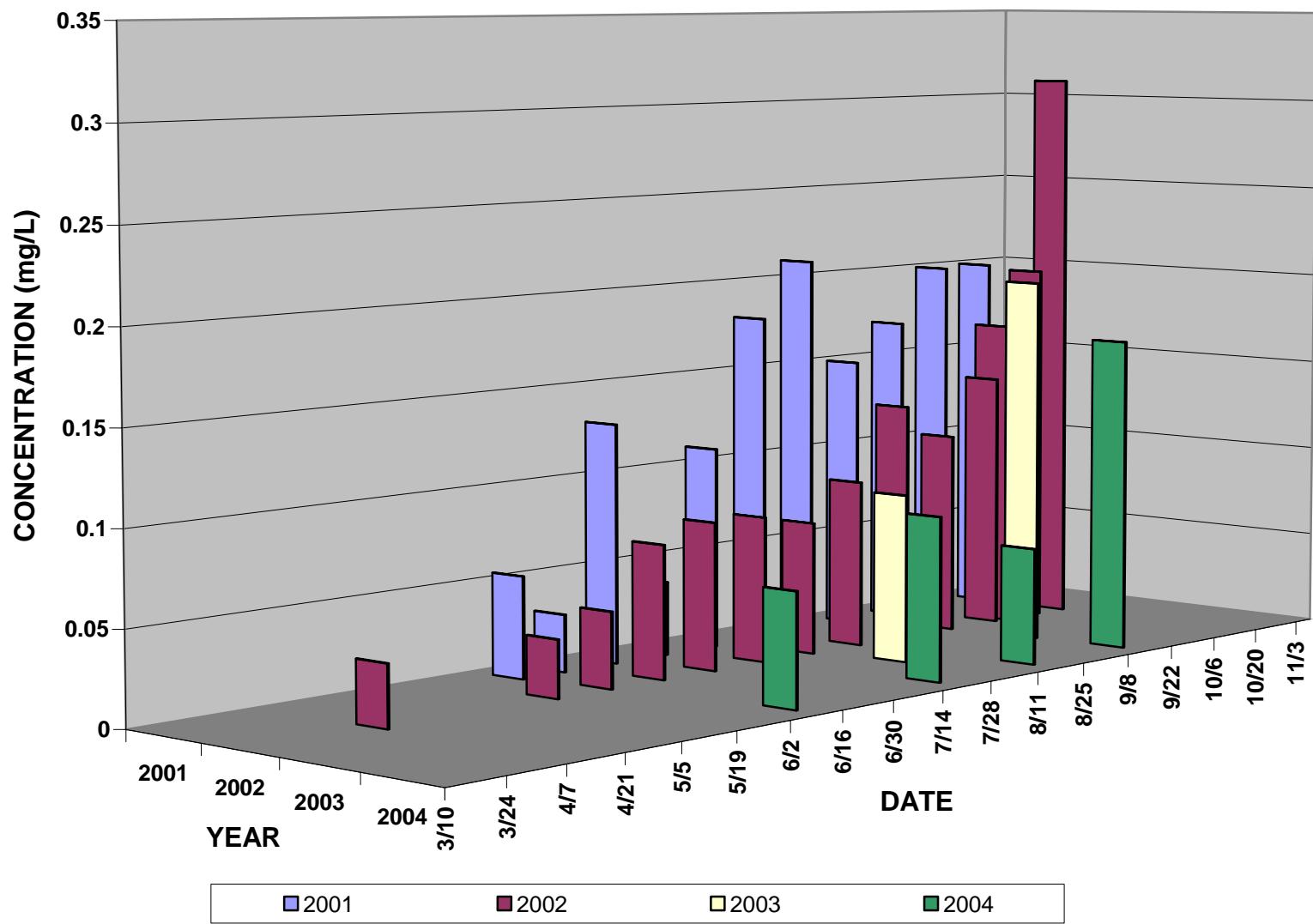
## Total Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Shasta River near the mouth, 2001 to 2004



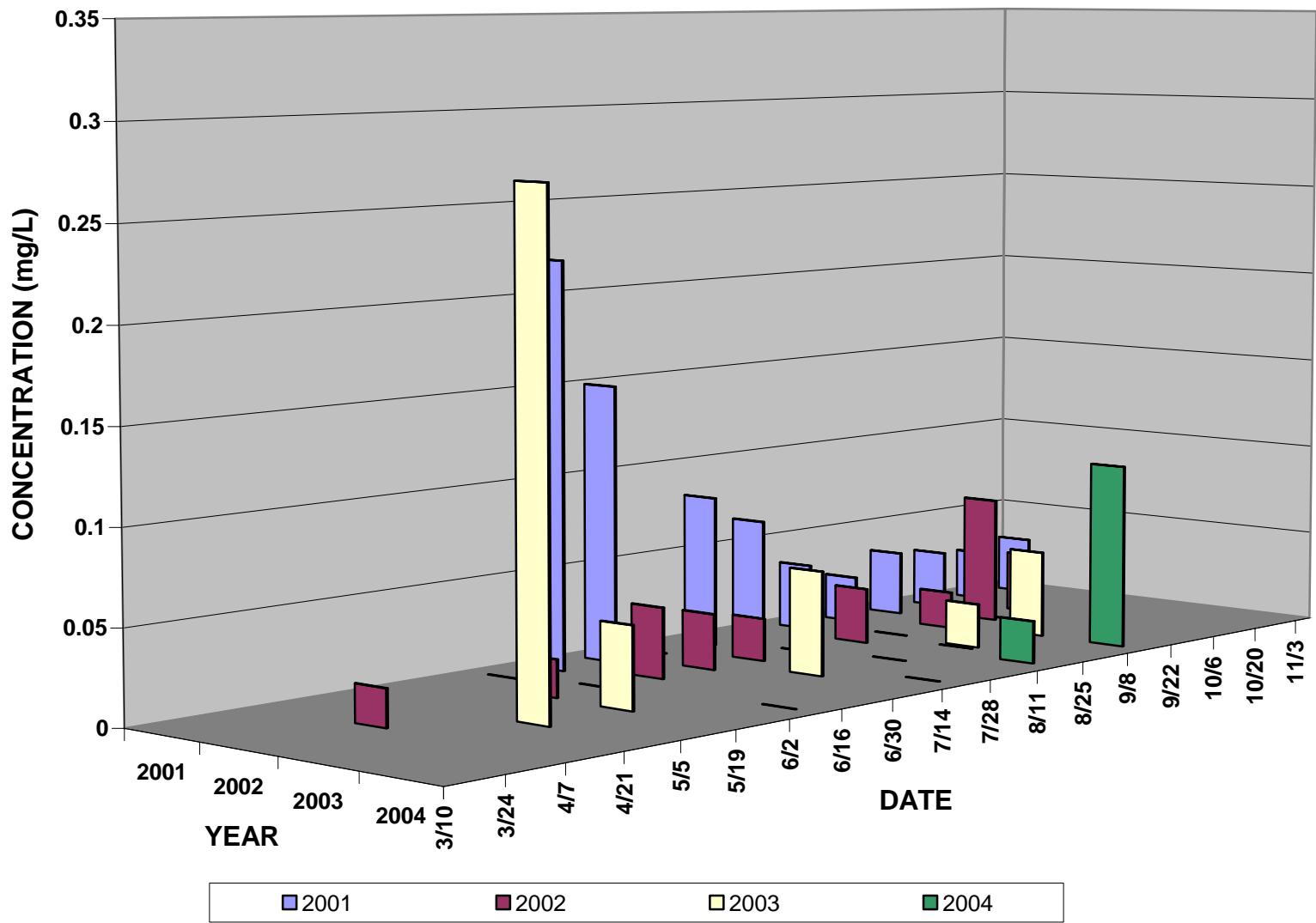
**Total Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Klamath River at the Seiad Gage, 2001 to 2004**



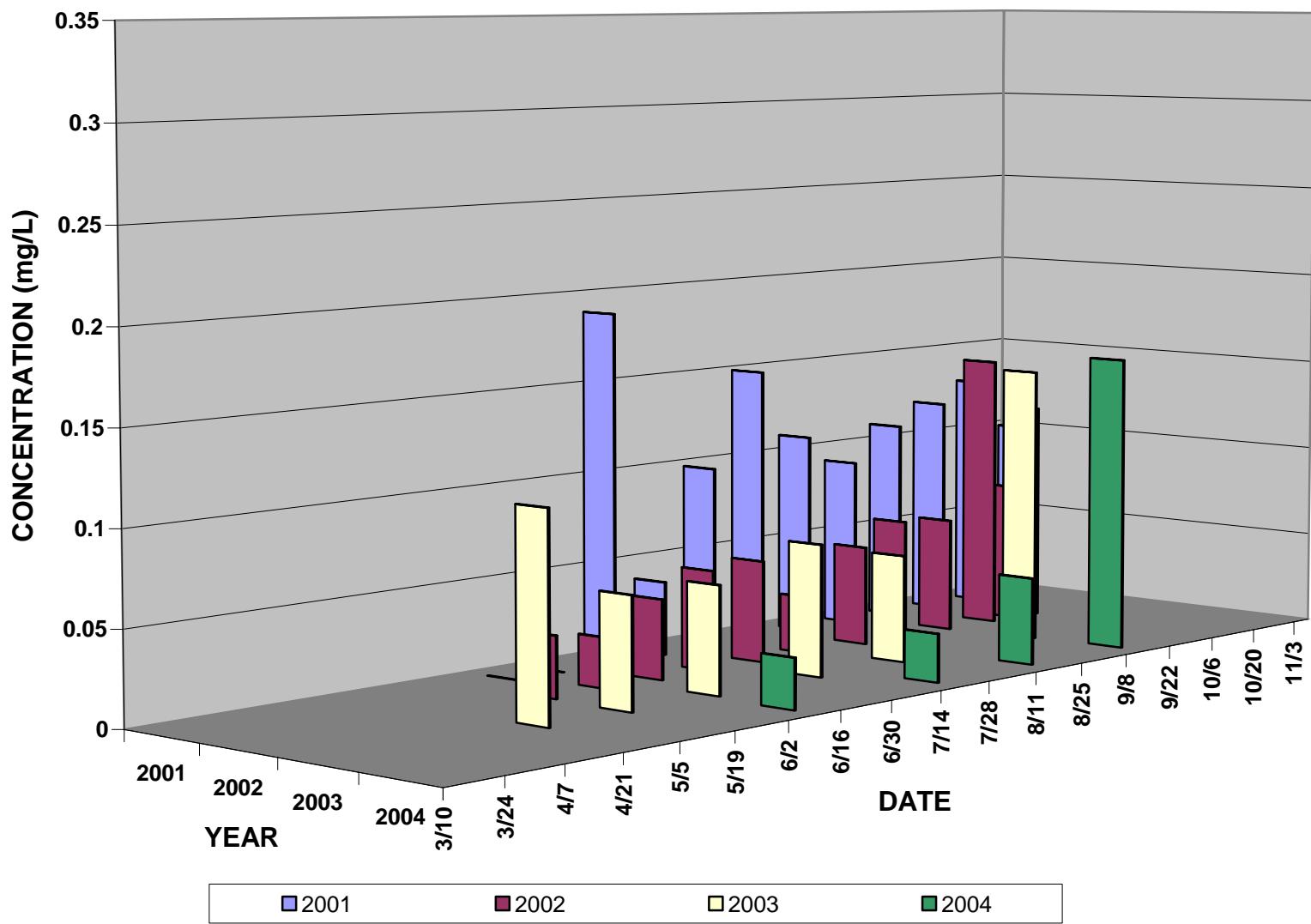
## Total Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Klamath River at Orleans, 2001 to 2004



## Total Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Trinity River near Weitchpec, 2001 to 2004



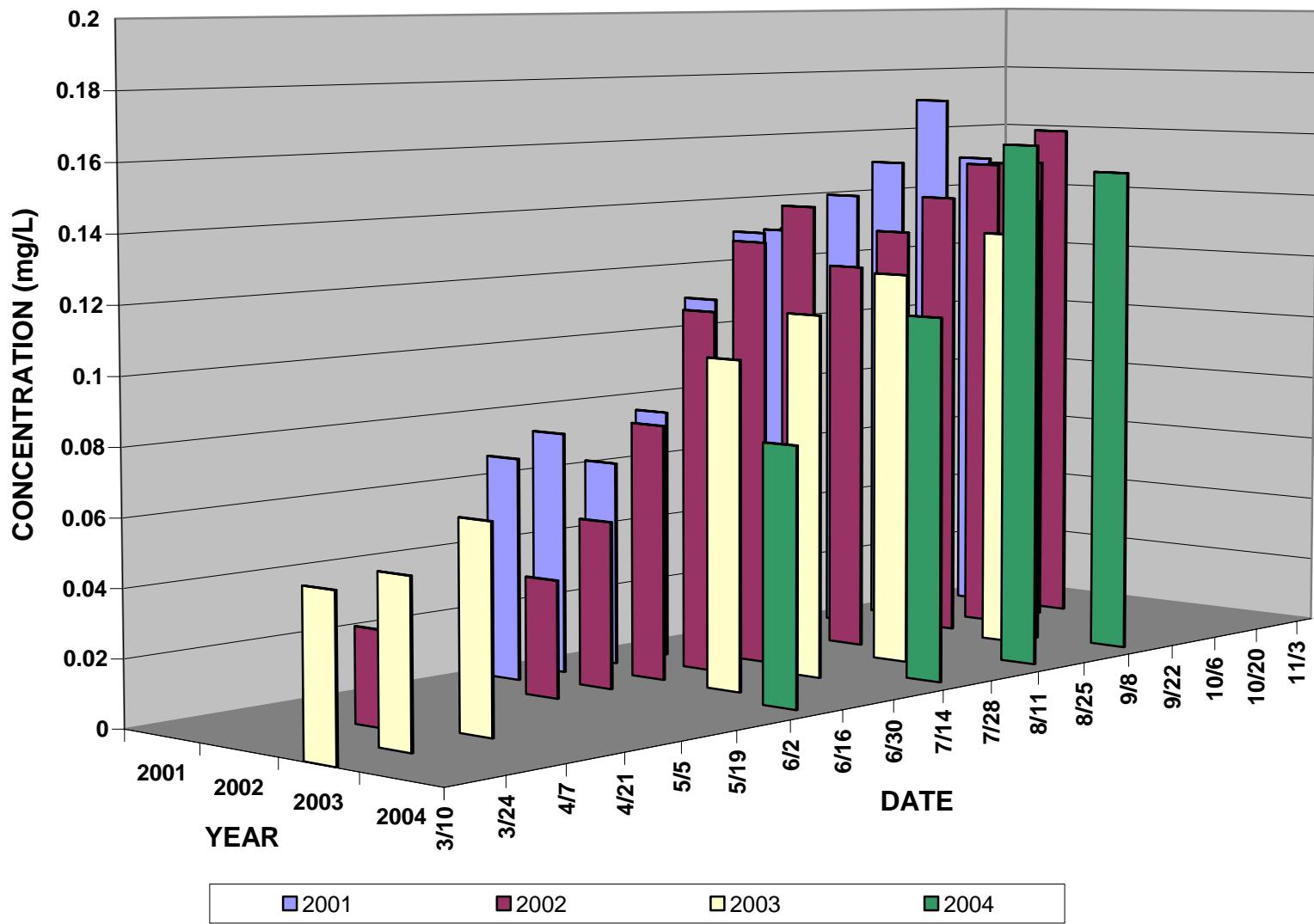
## Total Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Klamath River at Turwar Gage, 2001 to 2004



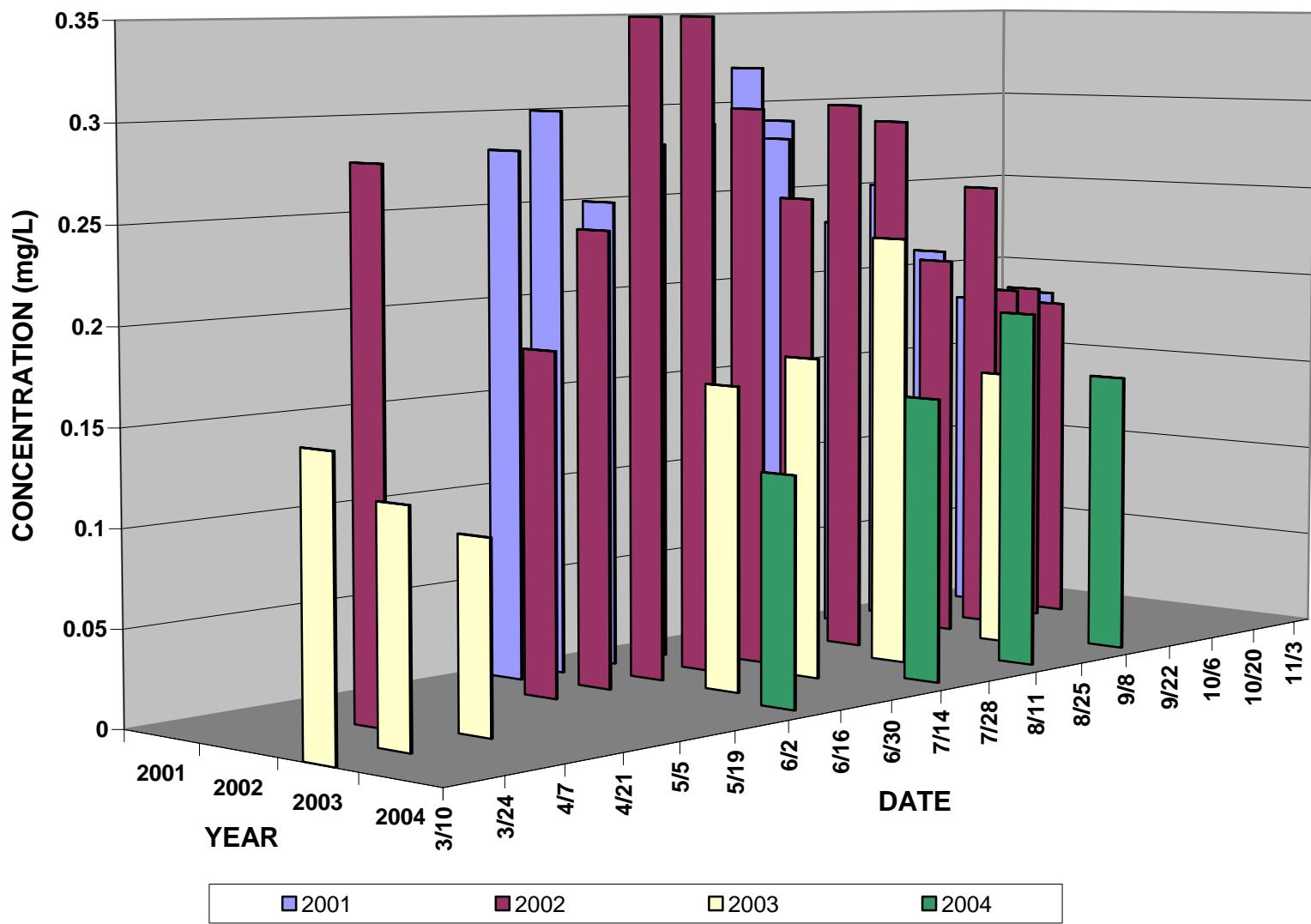
# Total Phosphorus - Summary

- Iron Gate and Shasta River highest contributors
- Concentrations increases from June through September
- Decreasing levels at downstream sites likely due to accretion of flow with low concentrations and assimilation from plants/algae

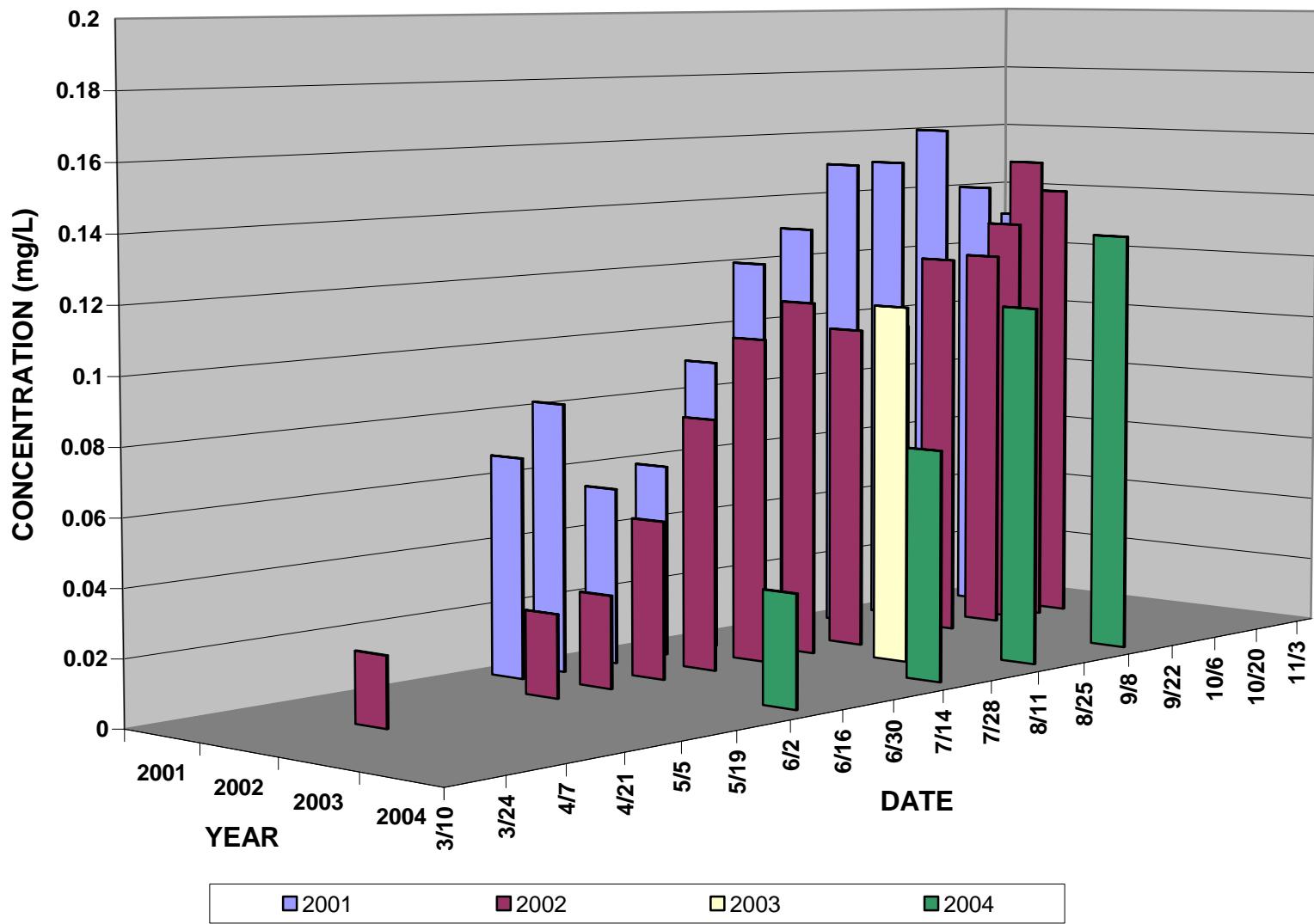
## Ortho Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Klamath River at the Iron Gate Hatchery Bridge, 2001 to 2004



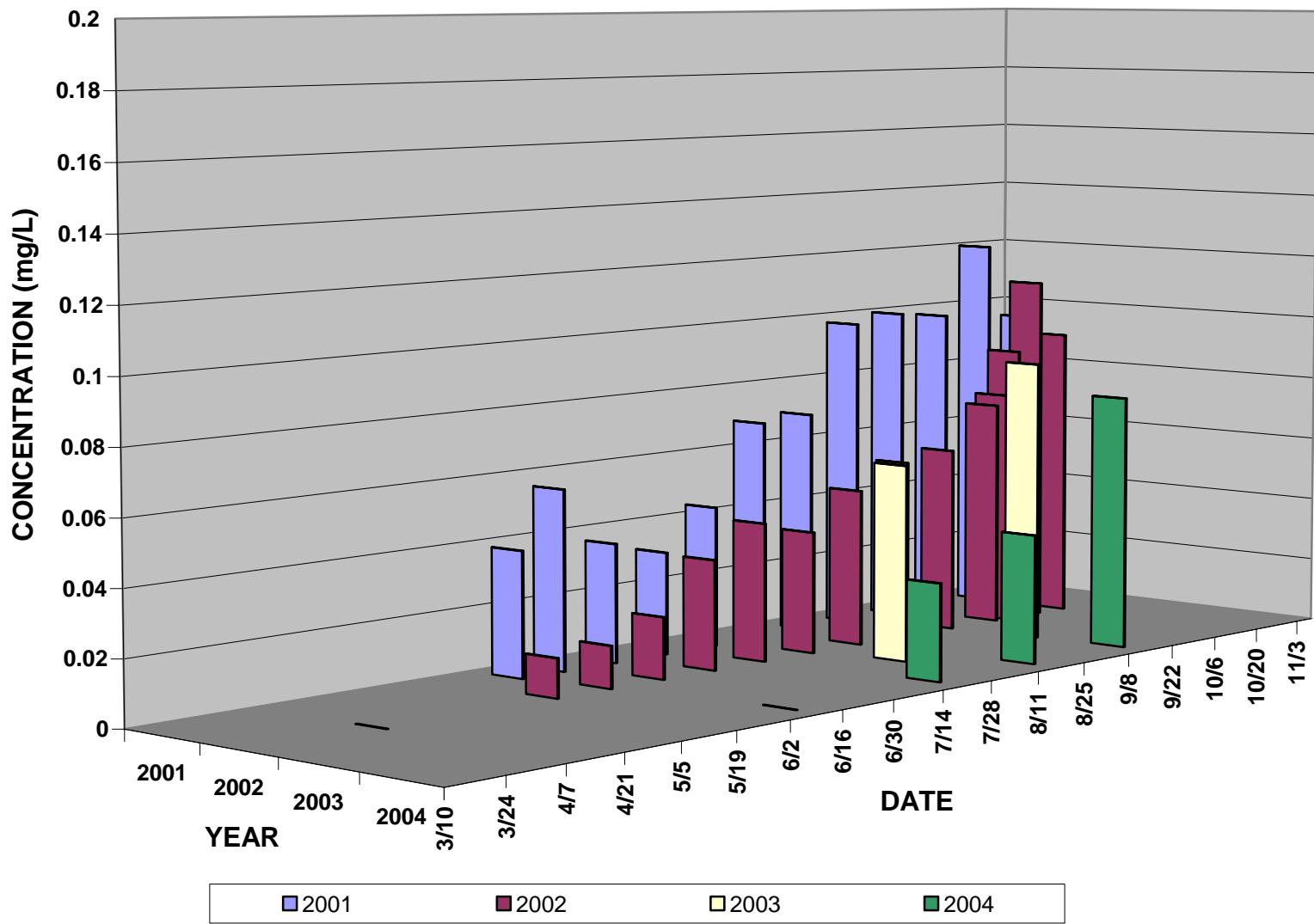
## Ortho Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Shasta River near the mouth, 2001 to 2004



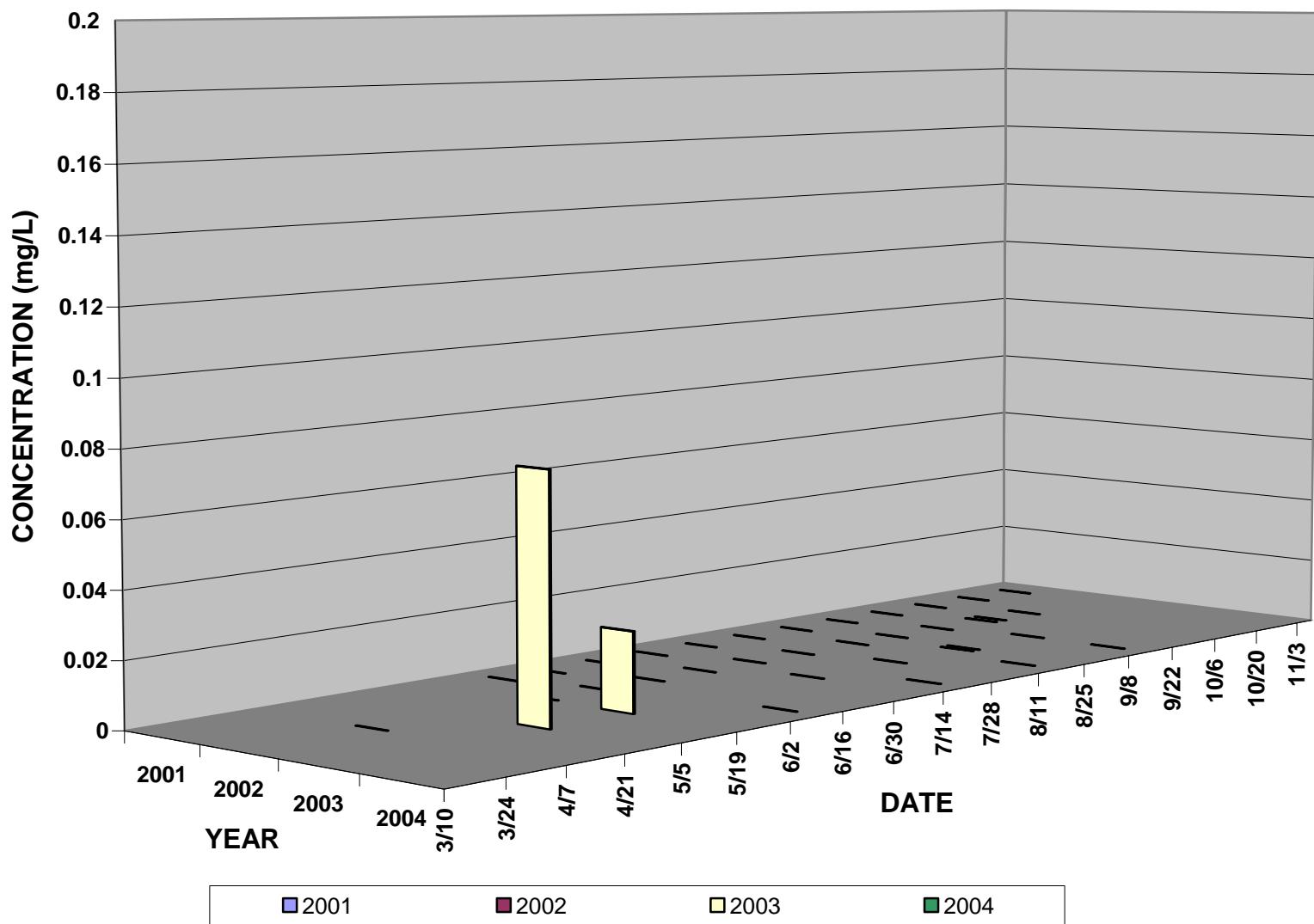
## Ortho Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Klamath River at the Seiad Valley Gage, 2001 to 2004



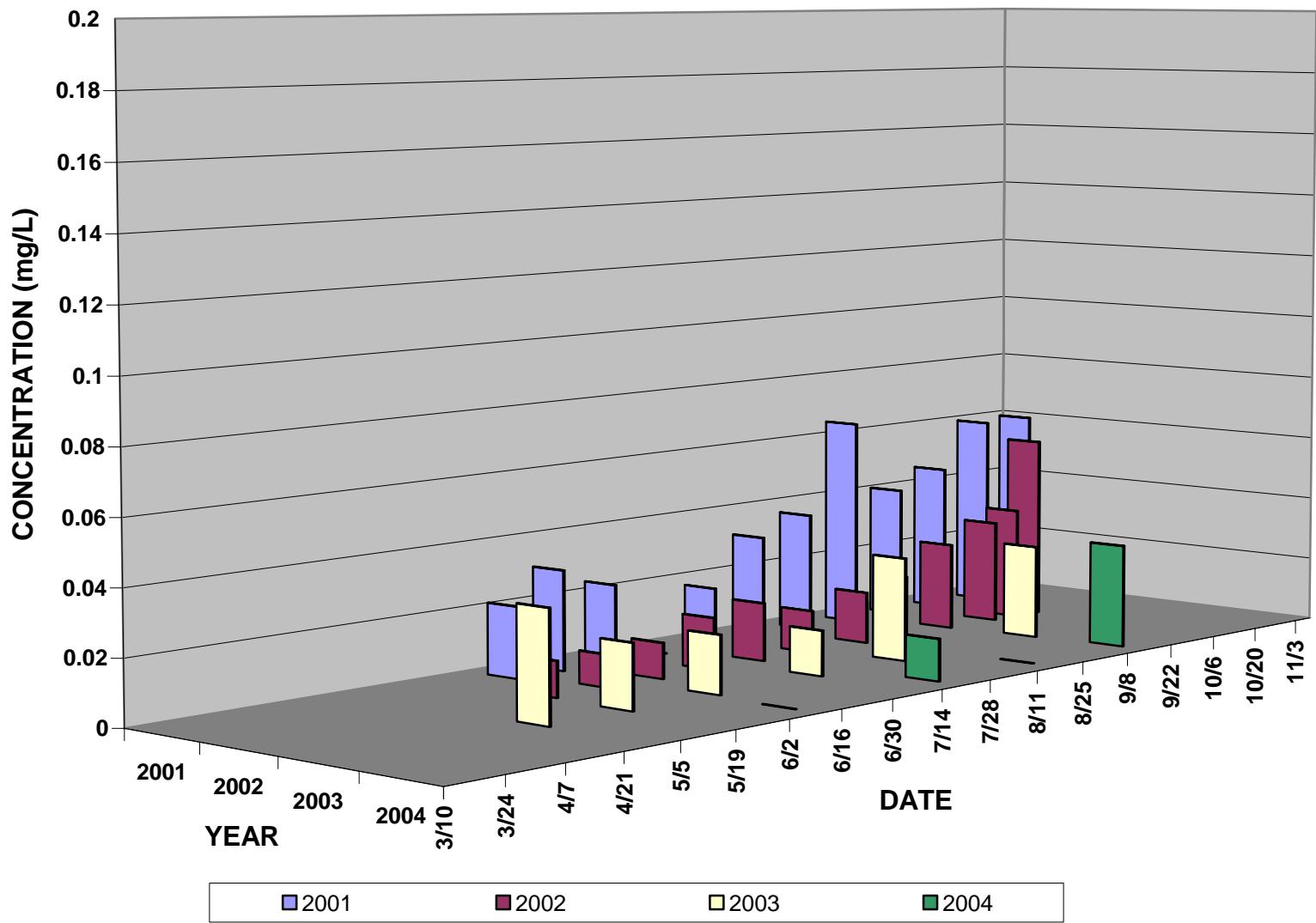
## Ortho Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Klamath River at Orleans, 2001 to 2004



**Ortho Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Trinity River near Weitchpec, 2001 to 2004**



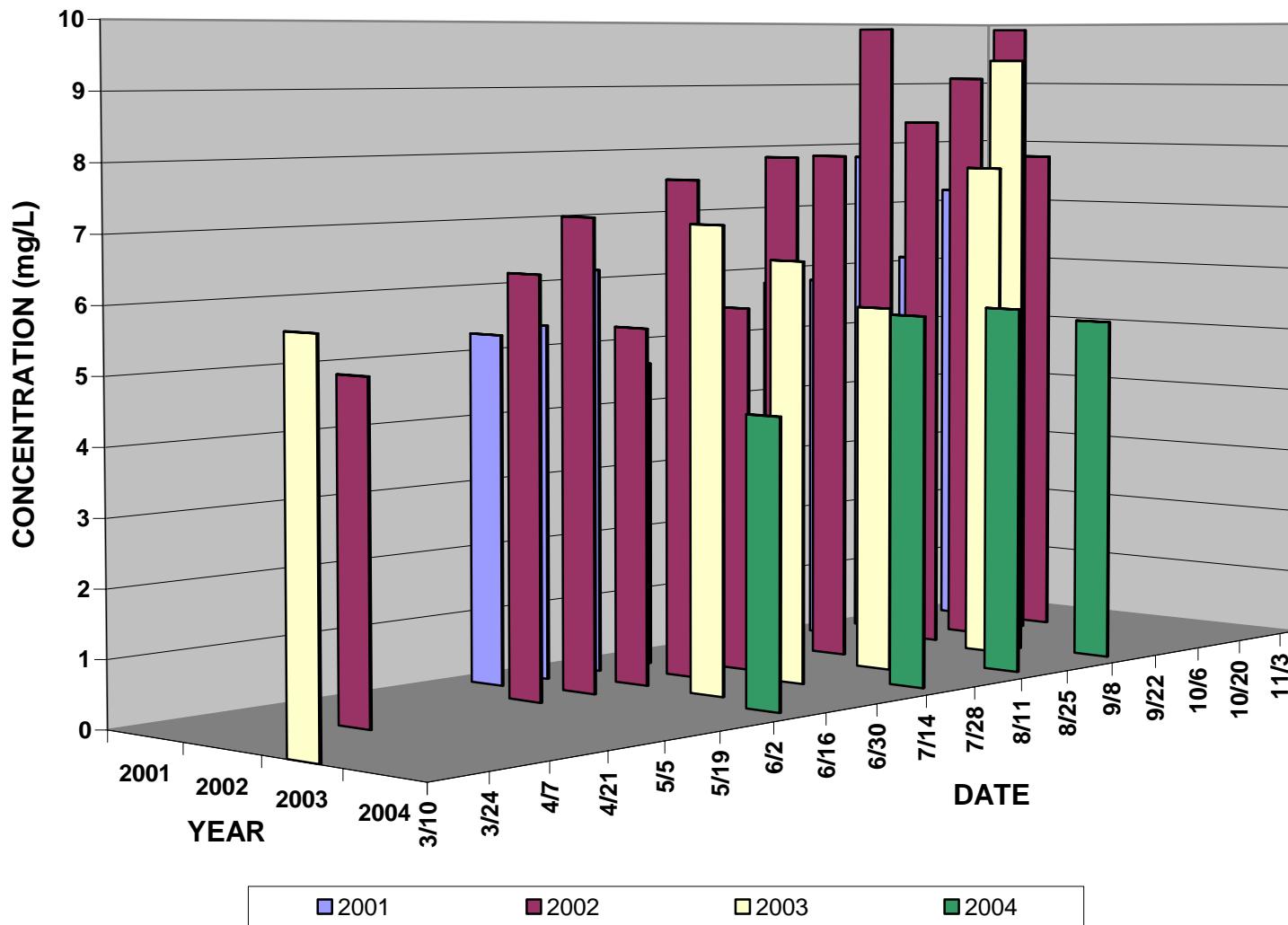
**Ortho Phosphate (as Phosphorous) in the Klamath River at the Turwar Gage,  
2001 to 2004**



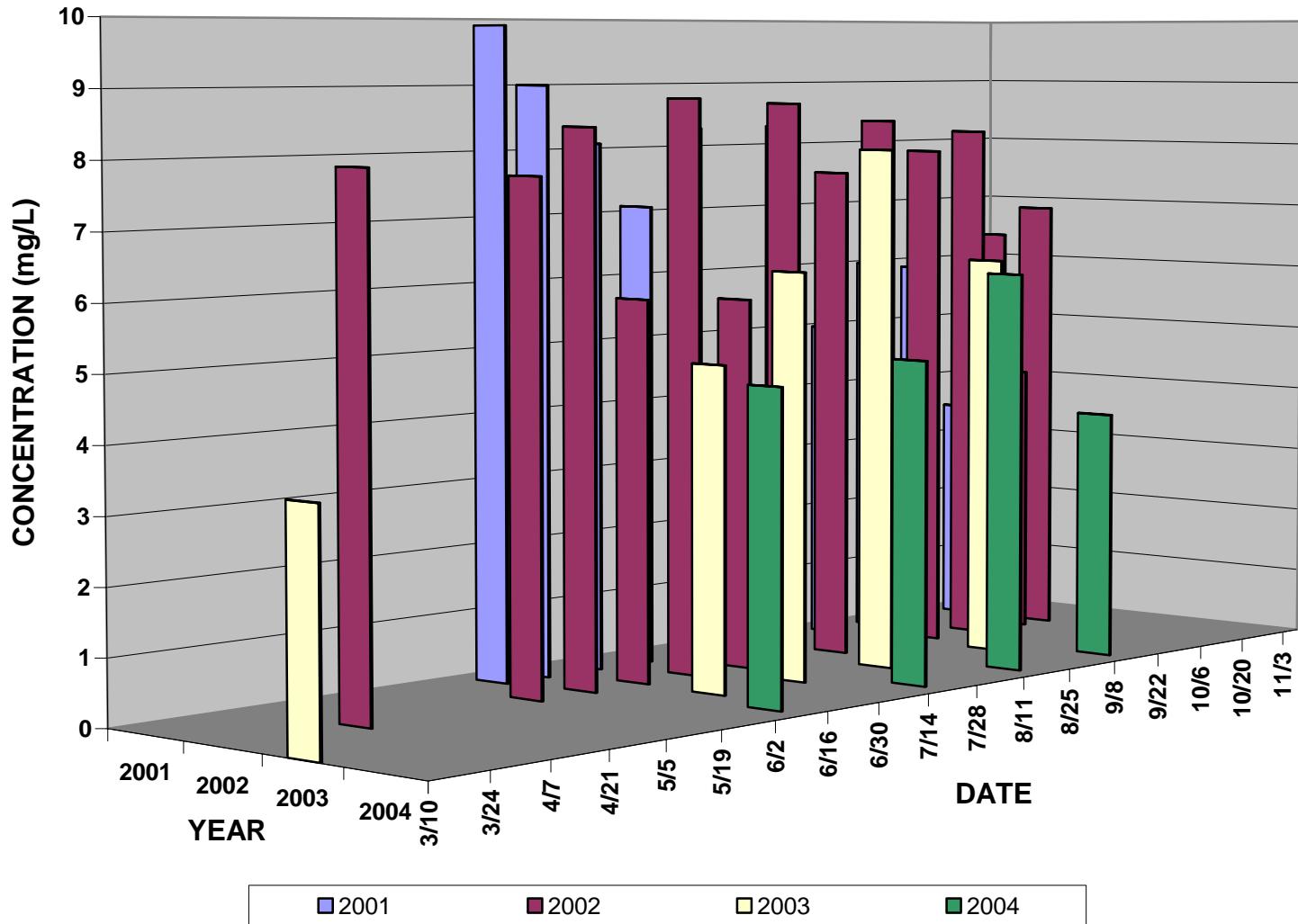
## O-Phosphorus - Summary

- Shasta River highest concentration, but Iron Gate also high.
- Concentrations increases from June through September at IG, but peaks in July in the Shasta River
- Decreasing levels at downstream sites due to tributary accretion and transient nature of this form of phosphorus

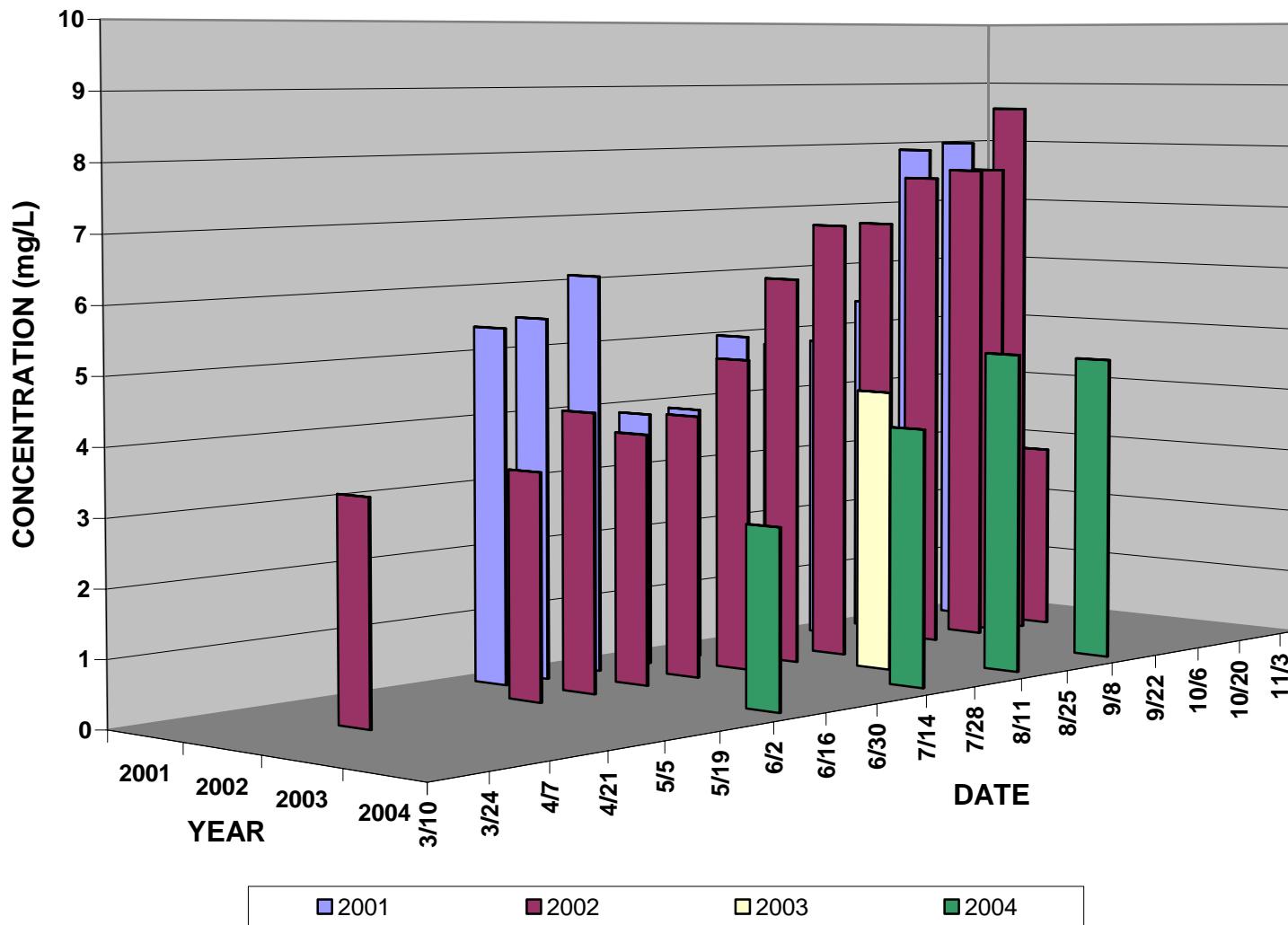
## Total Organic Carbon in the Klamath River at the Iron Gate Hatchery Bridge, 2001 to 2004



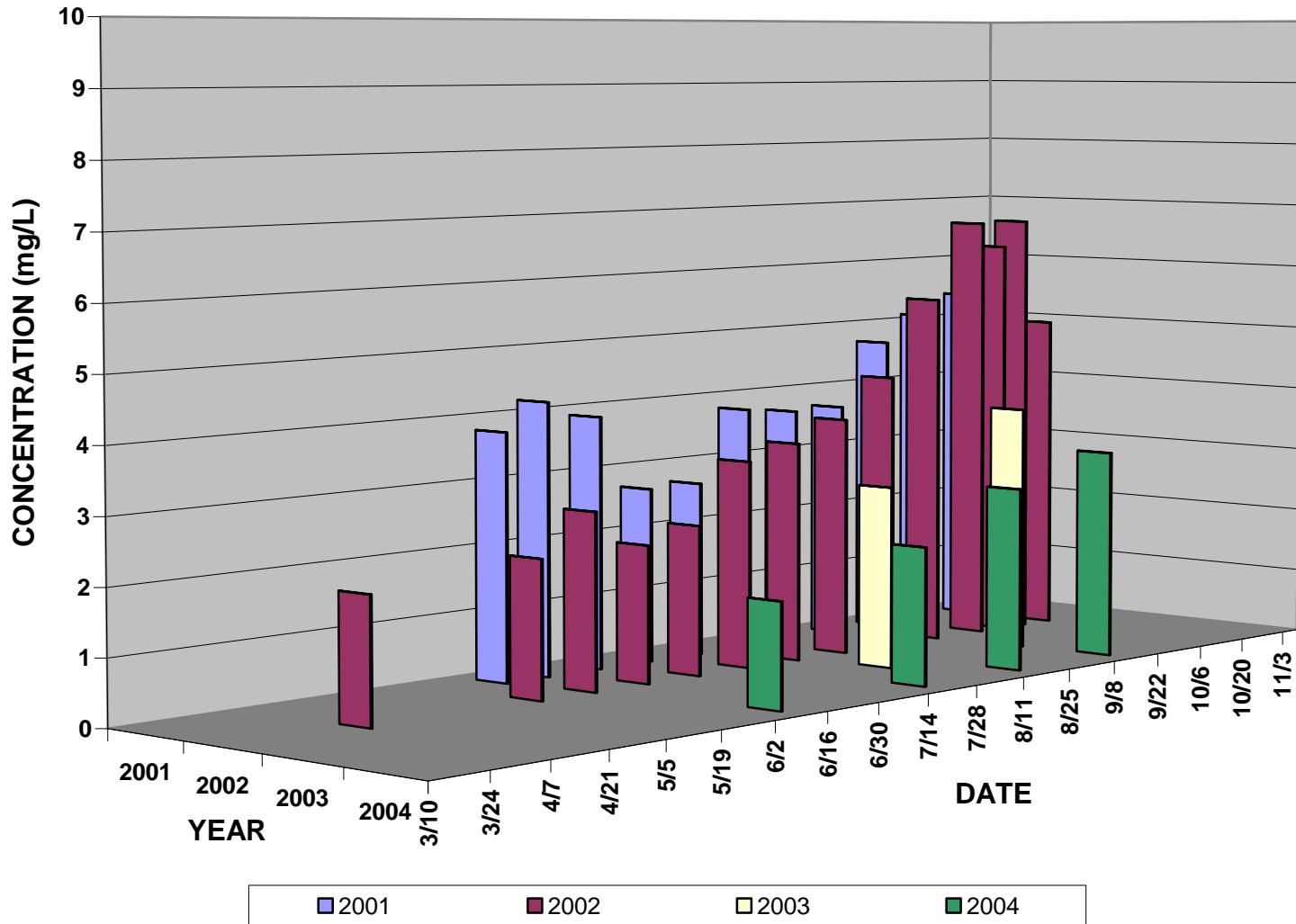
## Total Organic Carbon in the Shasta River near the mouth, 2001 to 2004



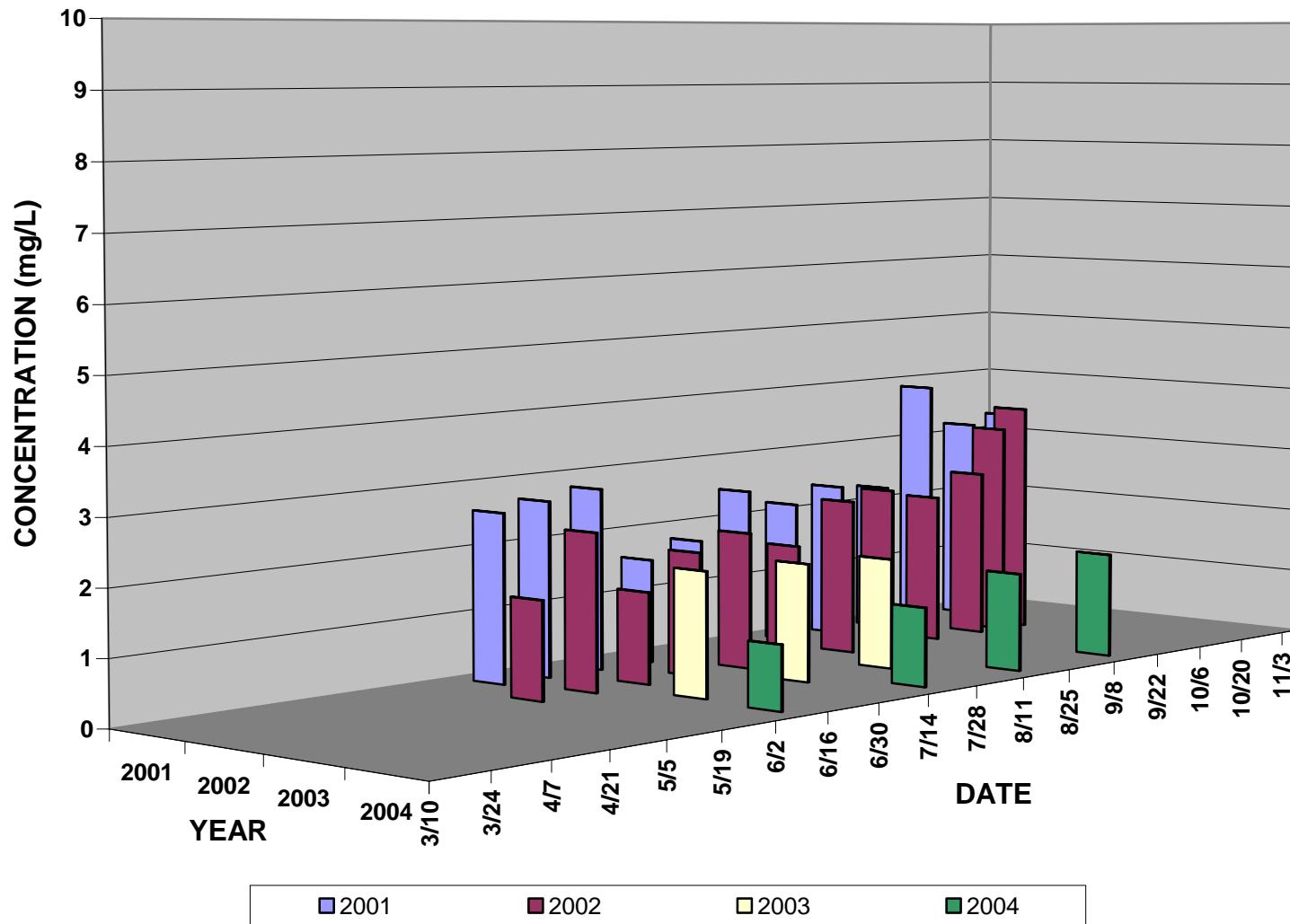
## Total Organic Carbon in the Klamath River at the Seiad Valley Gage, 2001 to 2004



## Total Organic Carbon in the Klamath River at Orleans, 2001 to 2004



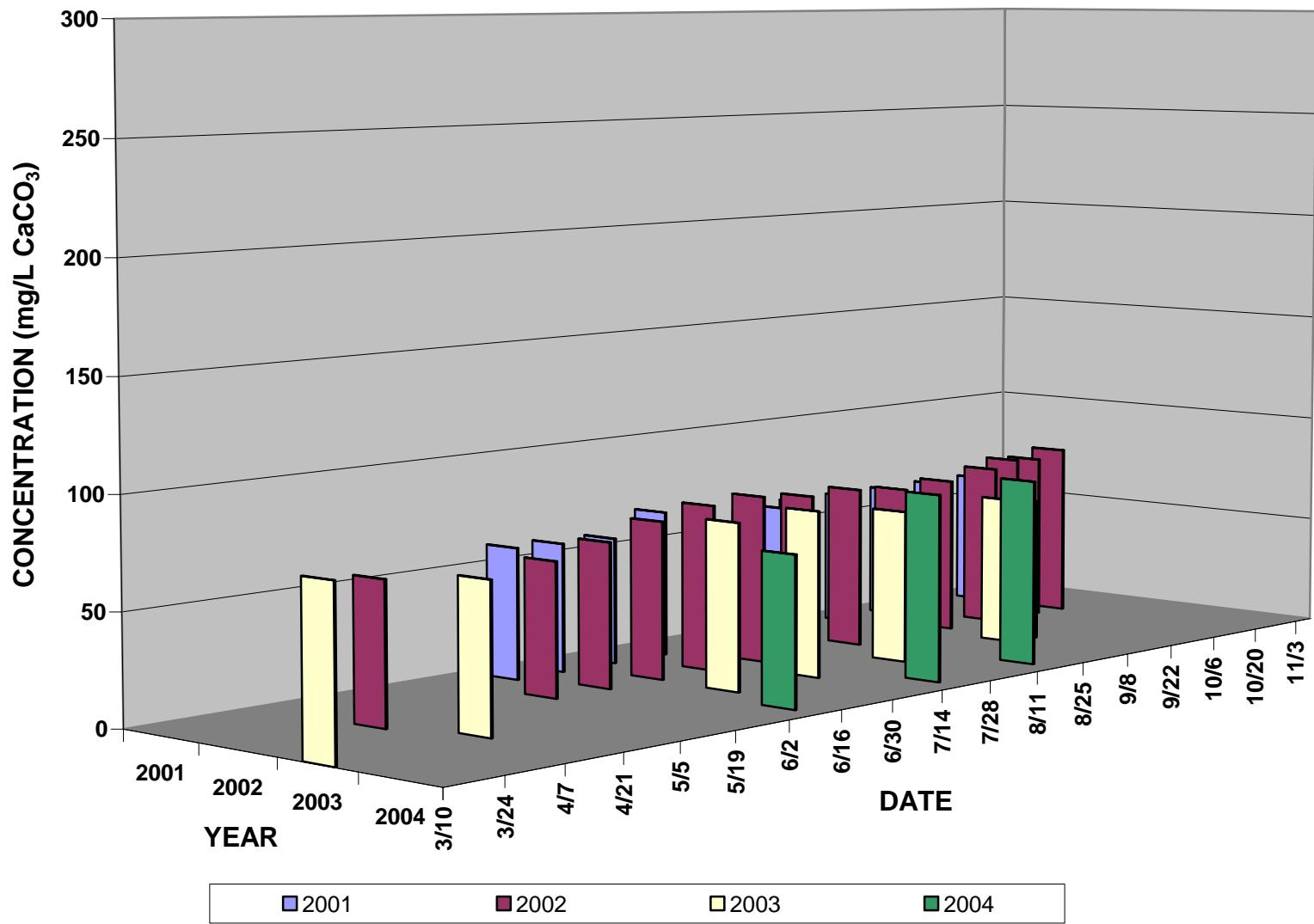
## Total Organic Carbon in the Klamath River at the Turwar Gage, 2001 to 2004



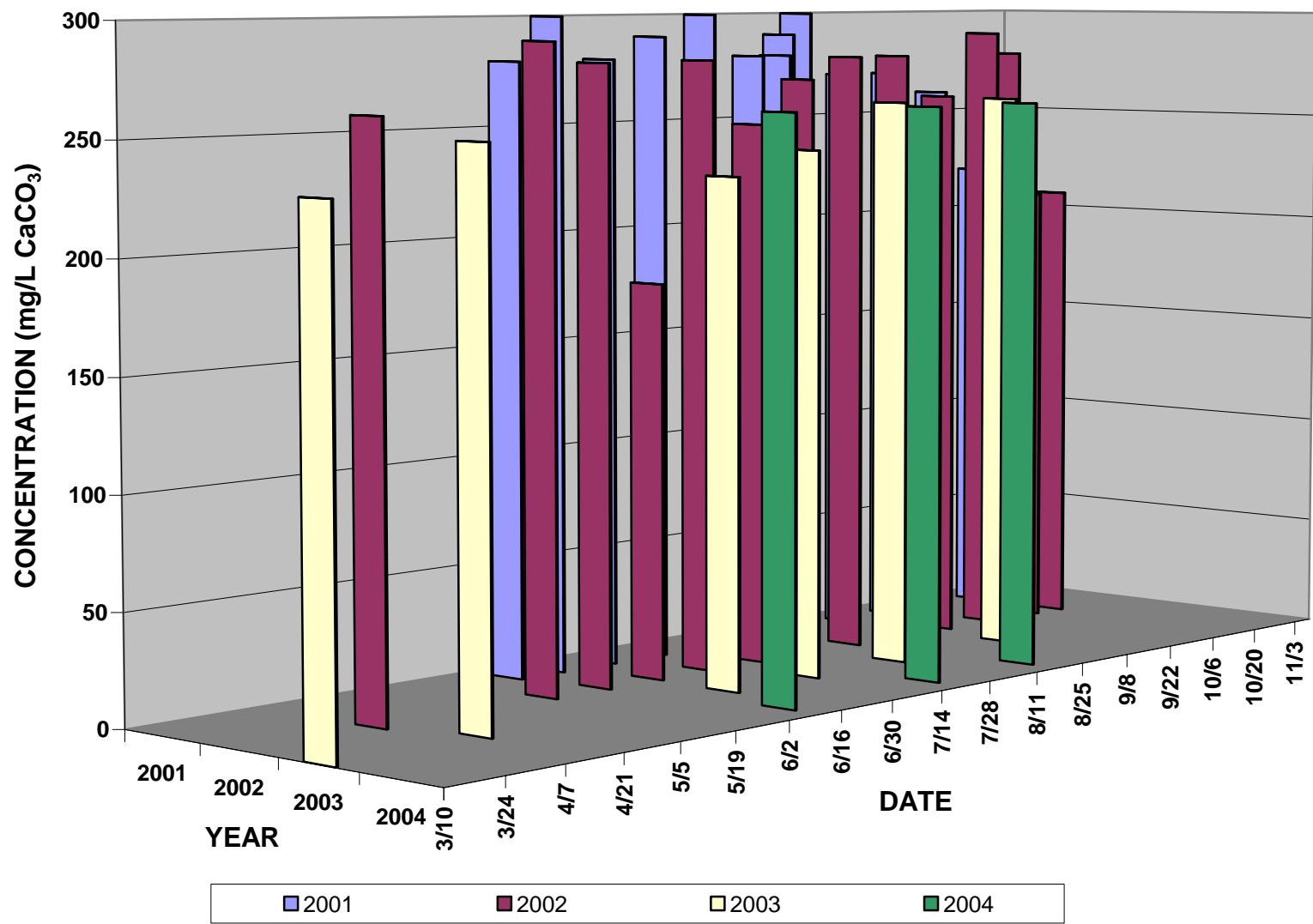
## TOC - Summary

- Iron Gate and Shasta River highest concentrations
- Concentration increases from June through September at IG
- Decreasing concentrations at downstream sites due to tributary accretion.

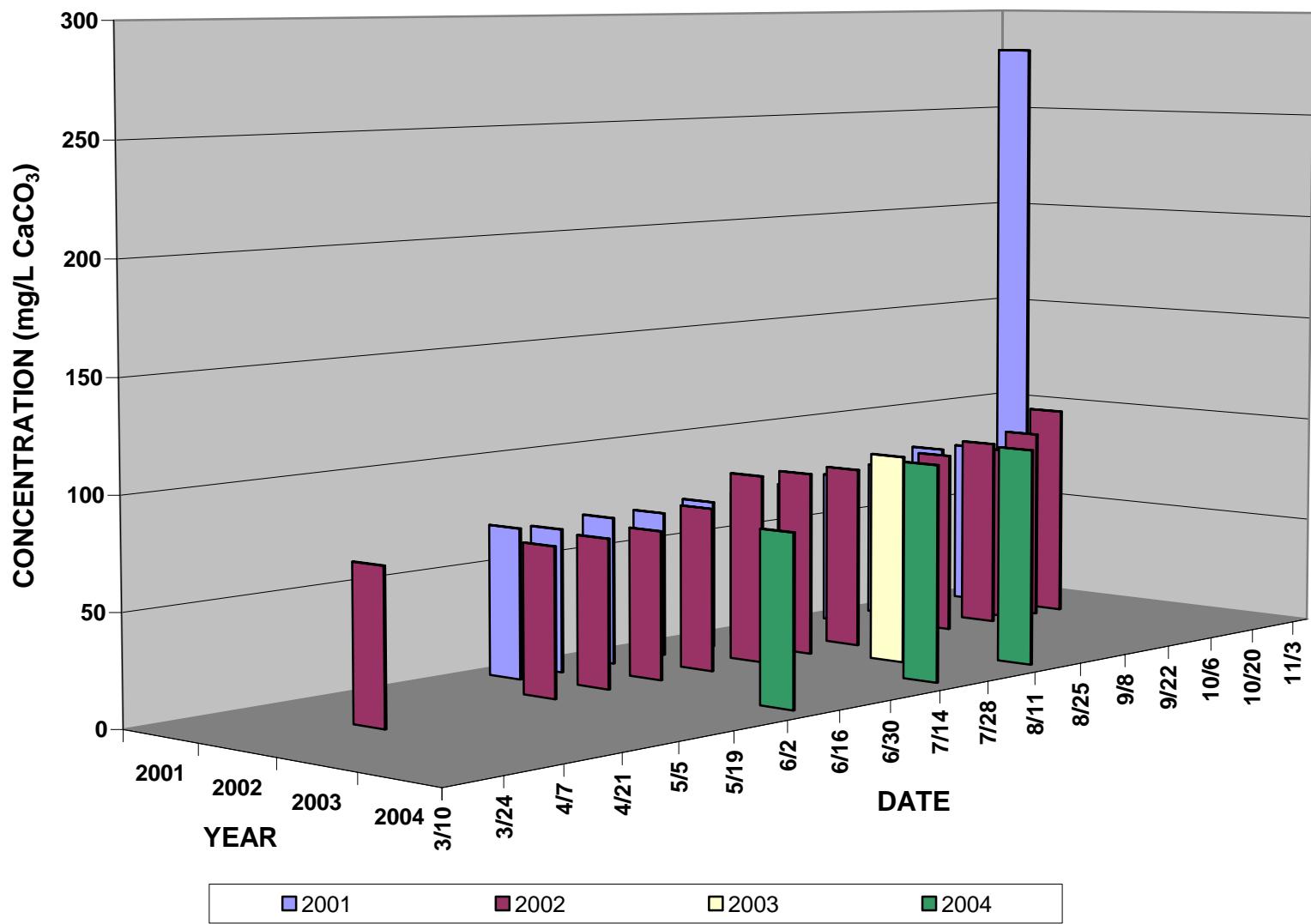
## Alkalinity of the Klamath River at the Iron Gate Hatchery Bridge, 2001 to 2004



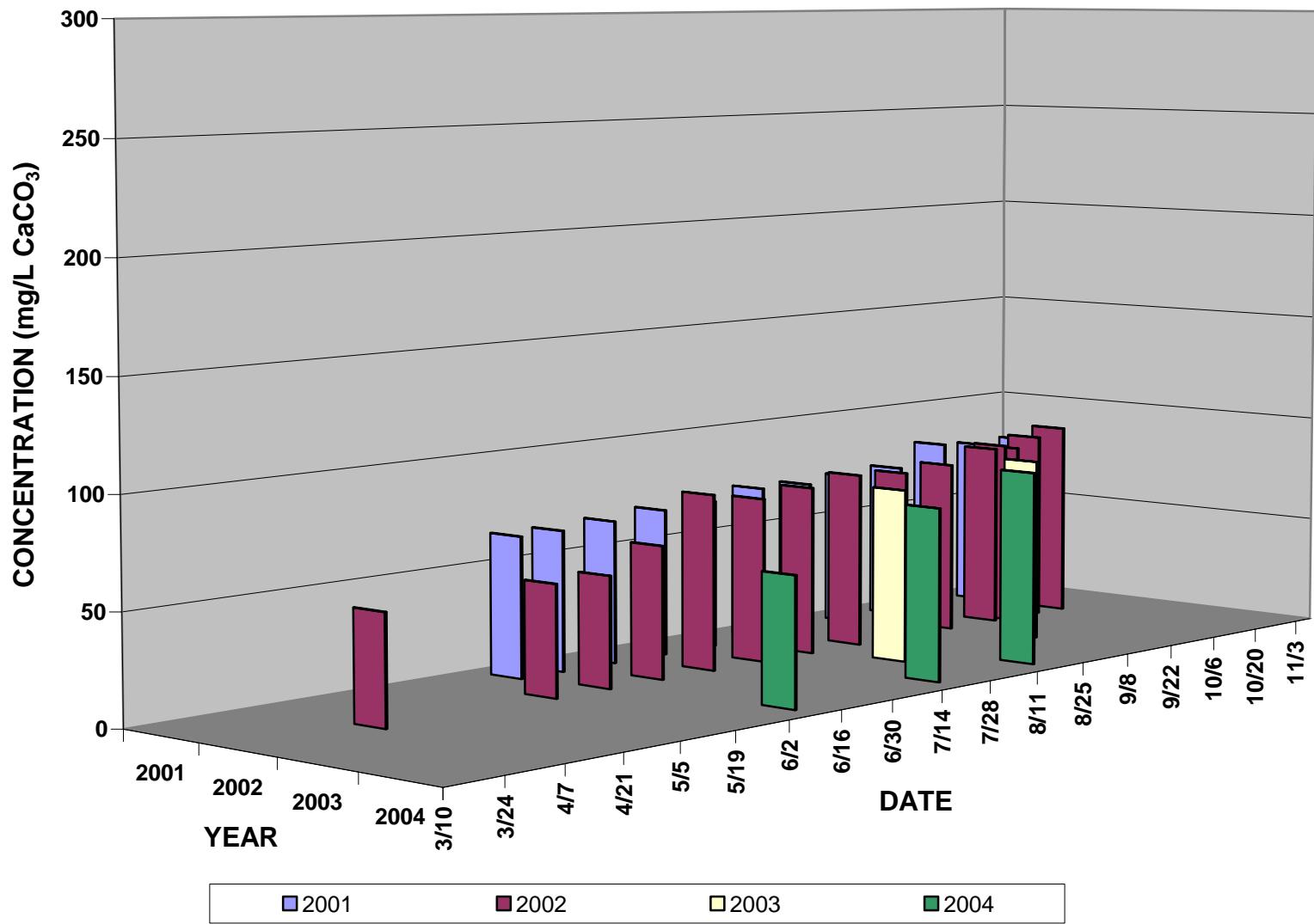
## Alkalinity of the Shasta River near the mouth, 2001 to 2004



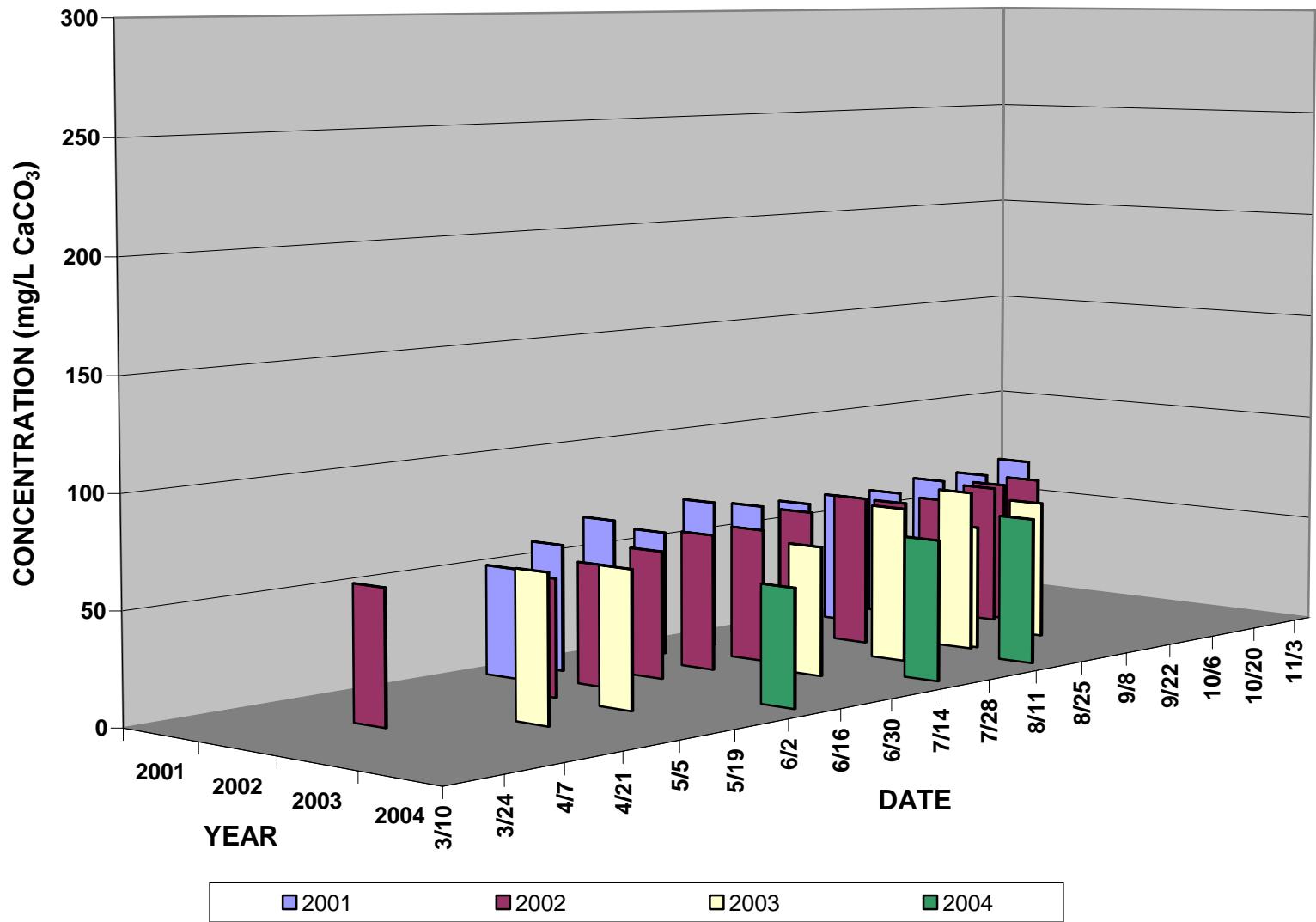
## Alkalinity of the Klamath River at the Seiad Valley Gage, 2001 to 2004



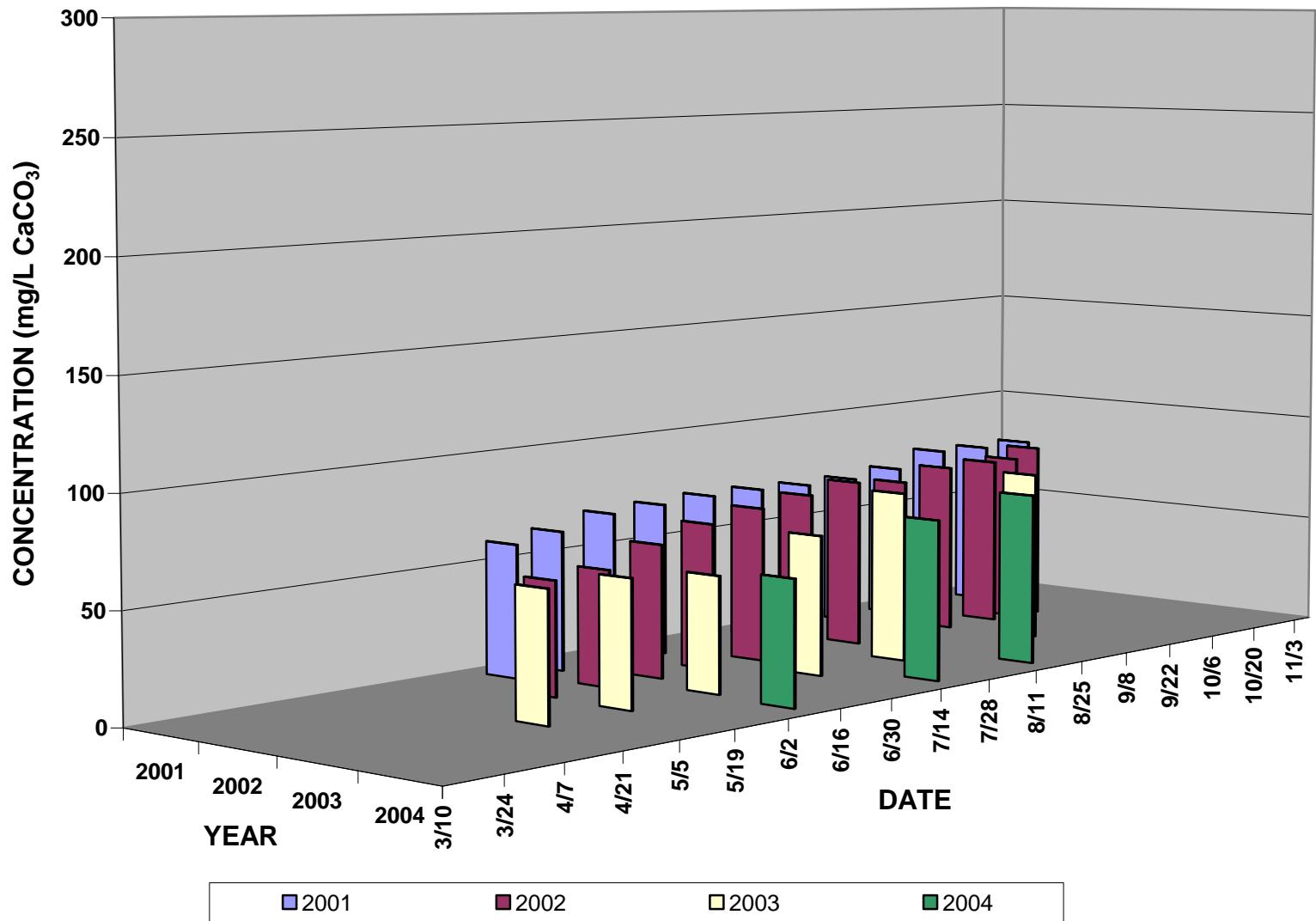
## Alkalinity of the Klamath River at Orleans, 2001 to 2004



## Alkalinity of the Trinity River near Weitchepec, 2001 to 2004



## Alkalinity of the Klamath River at the Turwar Gage, 2001 to 2004



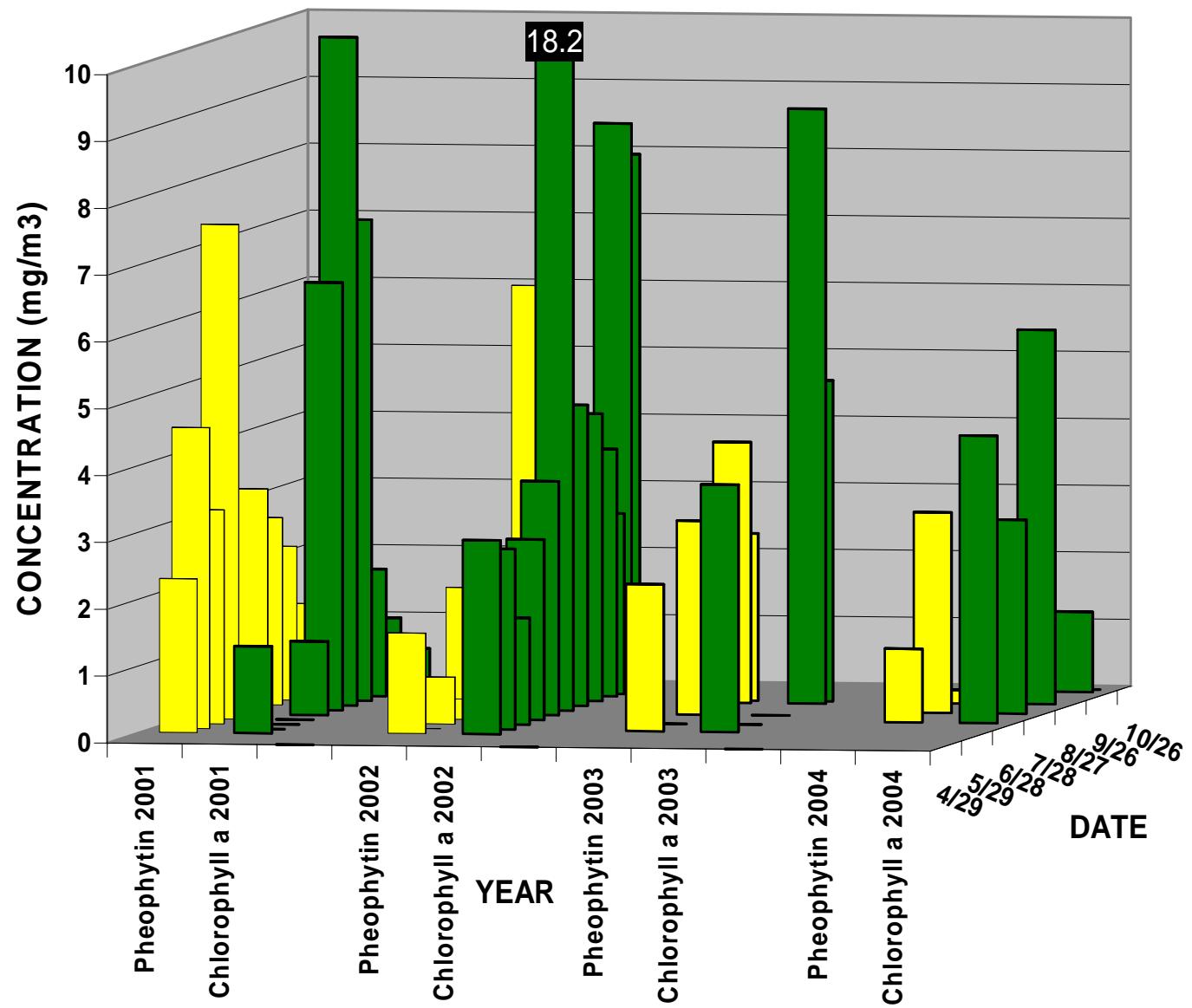
# Alkalinity - Summary

- Shasta River ~3x higher than IG Release
- Does not change appreciably through the year at any site

# Chlorophyll a/ Pheophytin

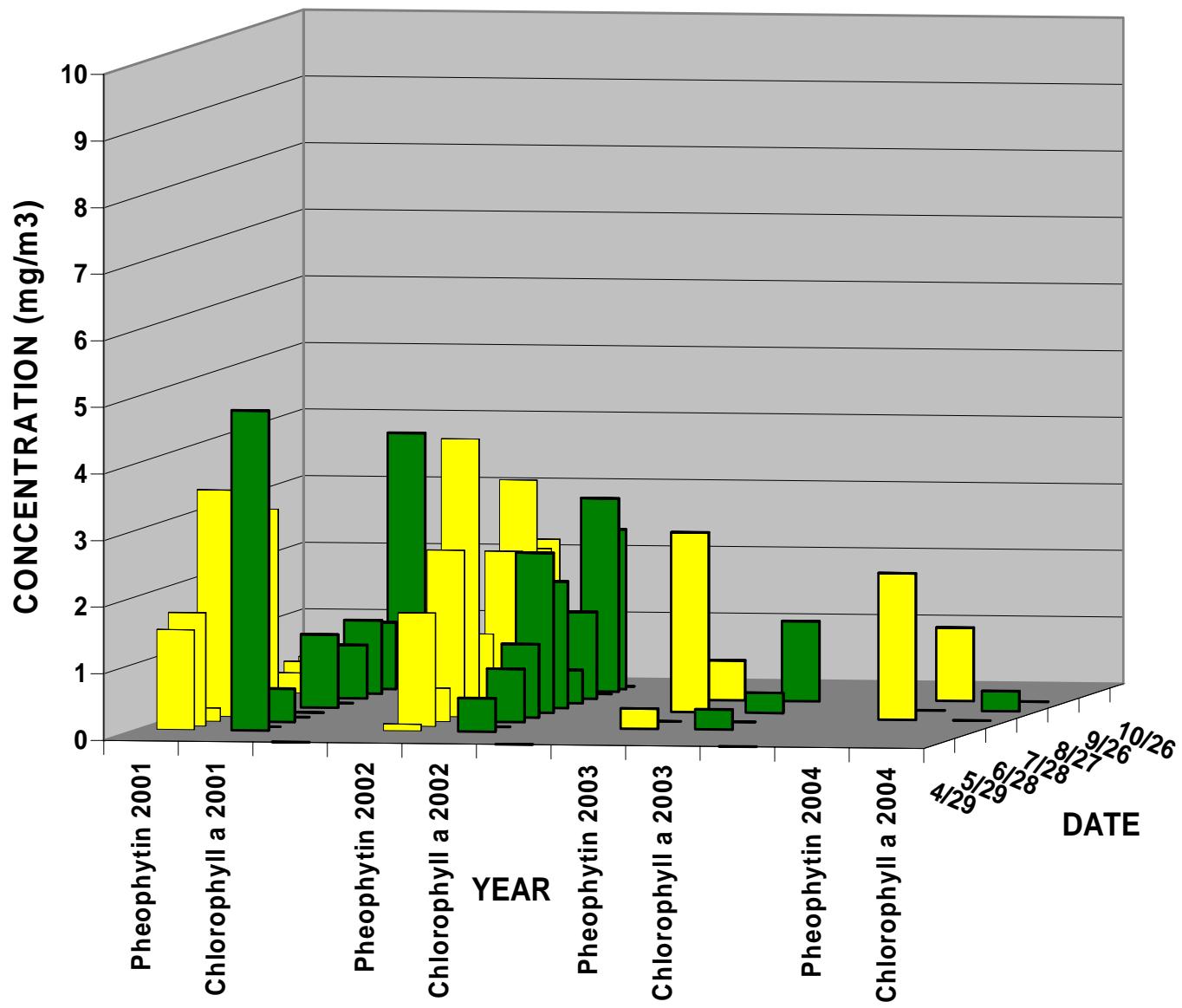
- Chlorophyll a - Measure of photosynthetic material in algae/water column, also a measure of algal biomass
- Pheophytin – The compliment to Chlorophyll a
- Ratios provide a description of environmental status of algae

**Chlorophyll a and Pheophytin in the Klamath River at the Iron Gate Hatchery Bridge, 2001 to 2004**



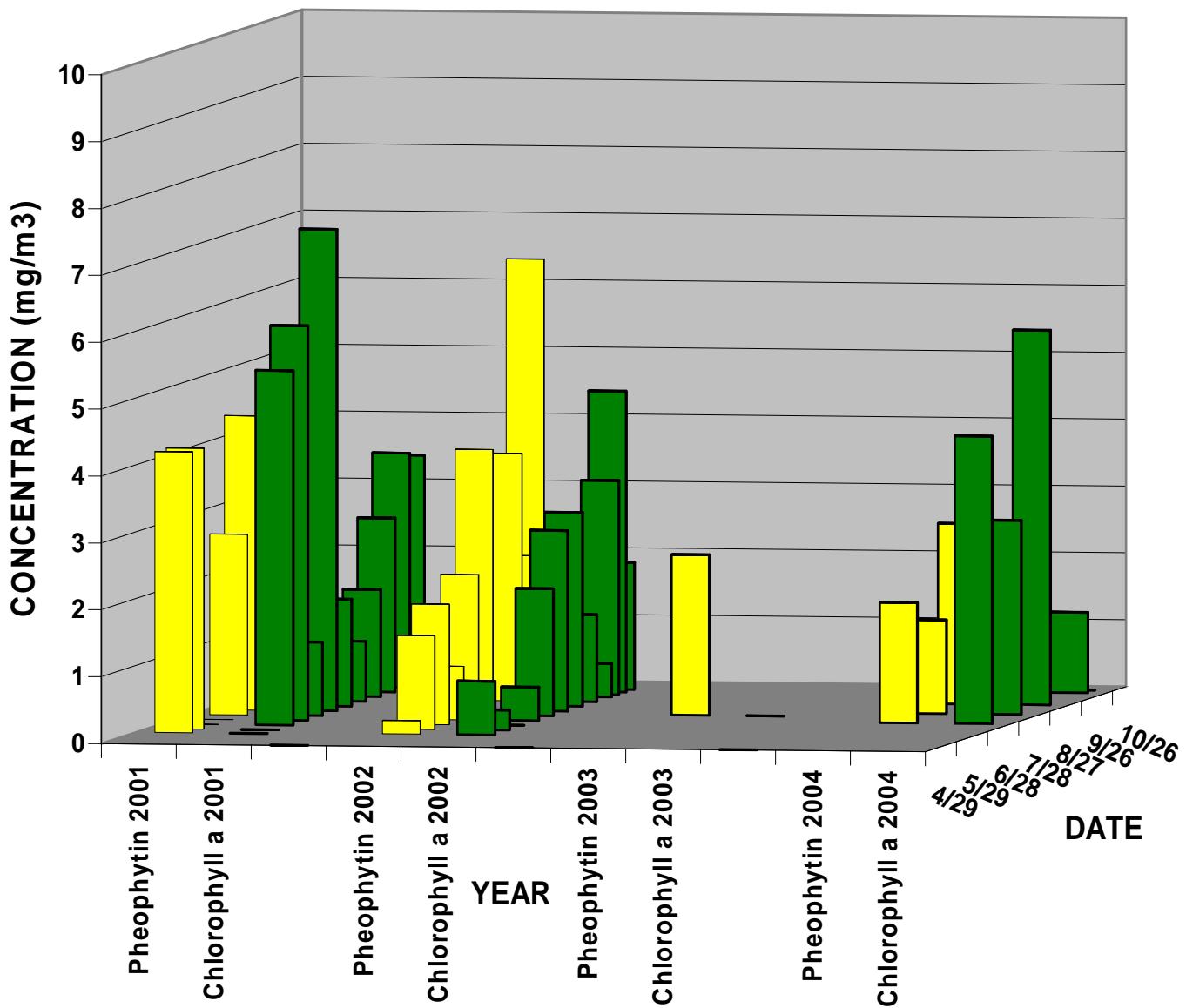
# Chlorophyll a and Pheophytin in the Shasta River

## 2001 to 2004

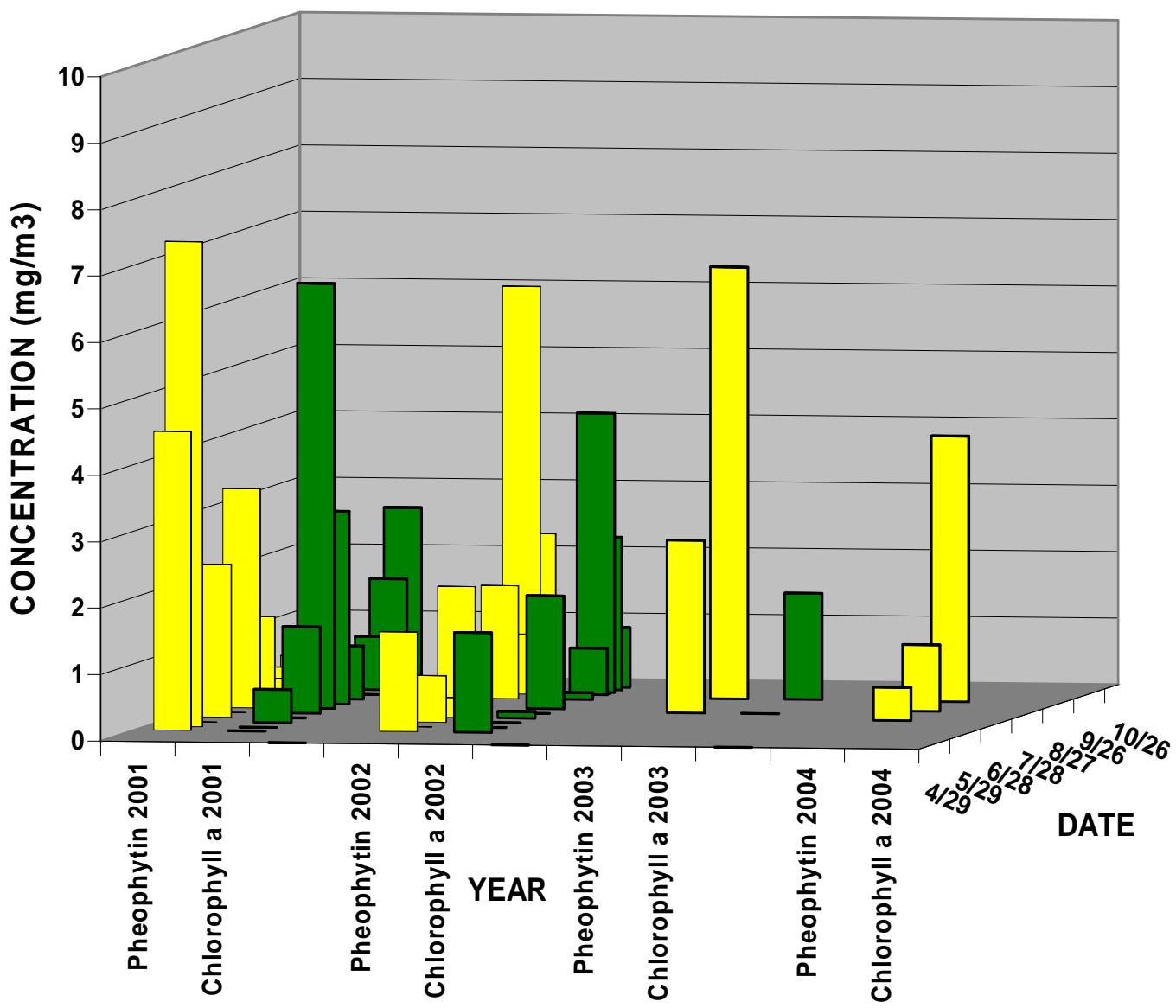


# Chlorophyll a and Pheophytin in the Klamath River at Seiad Valley Gage

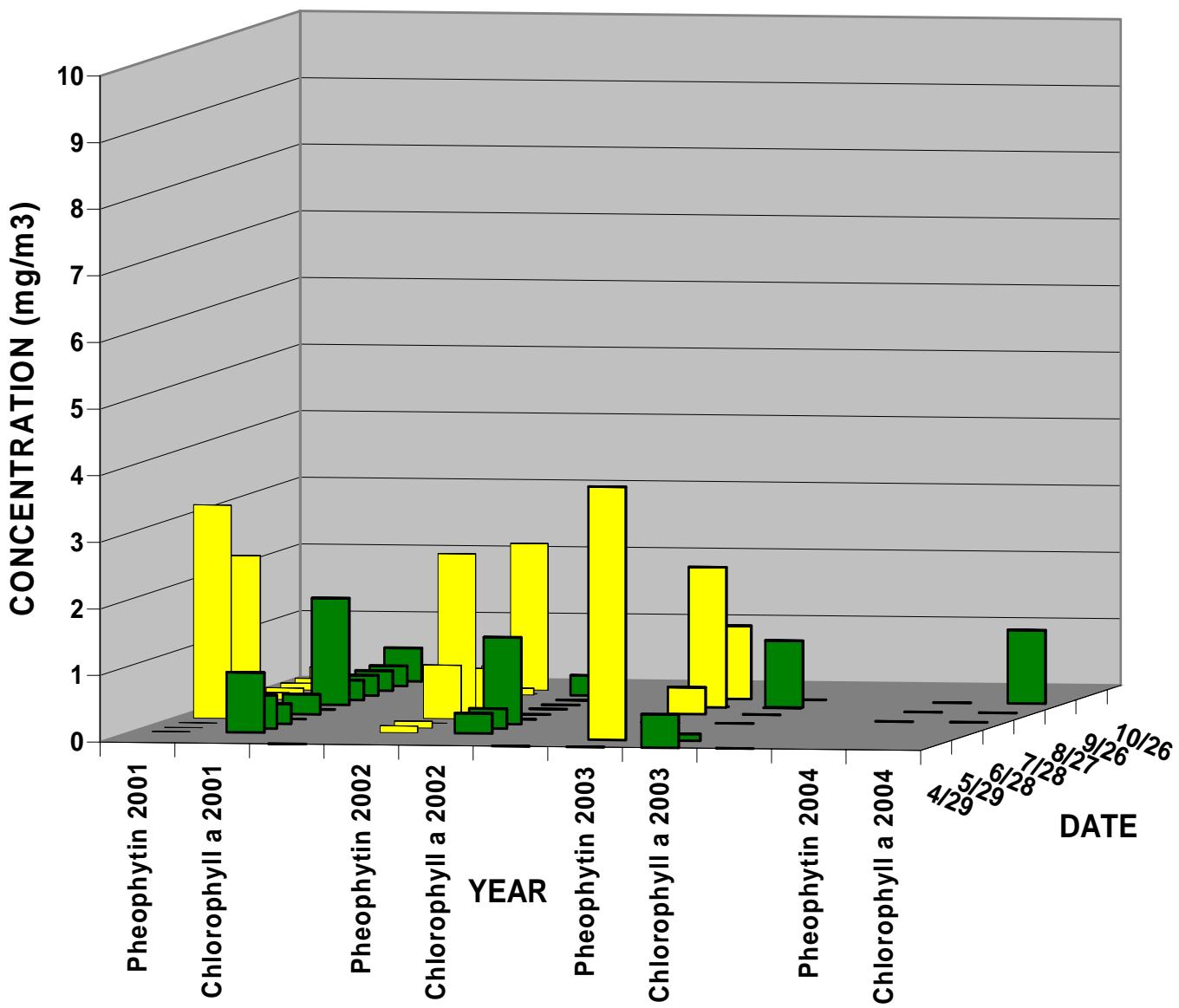
## 2001 to 2004



# Chlorophyll a and Pheophytin in the Klamath River at Orleans 2001 to 2004

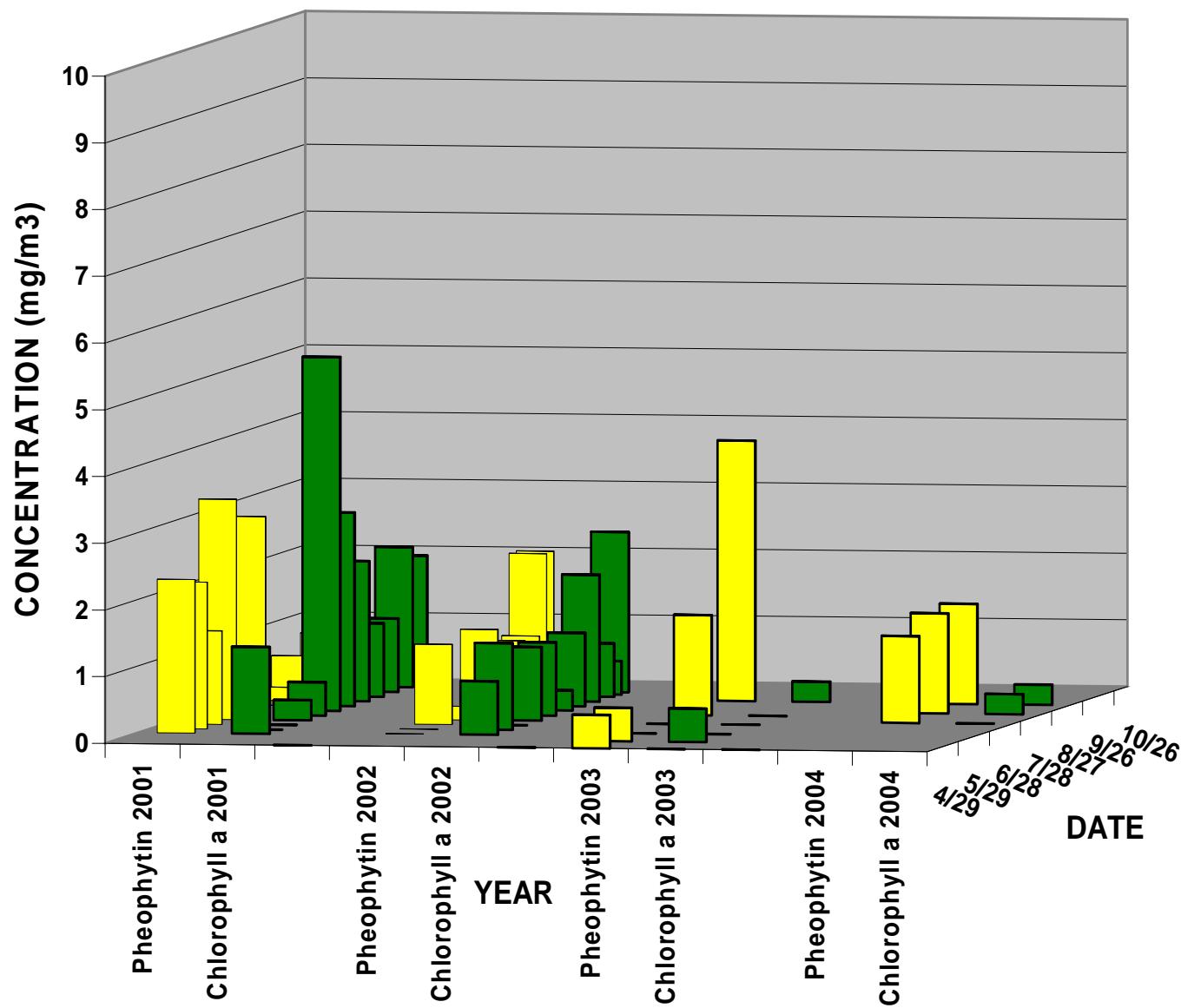


# Chlorophyll a and Pheophytin in the Trinity River at Weitchpec 2001 to 2004



# Chlorophyll a and Pheophytin in the Klamath River at Terwer Gage

## 2001 to 2004



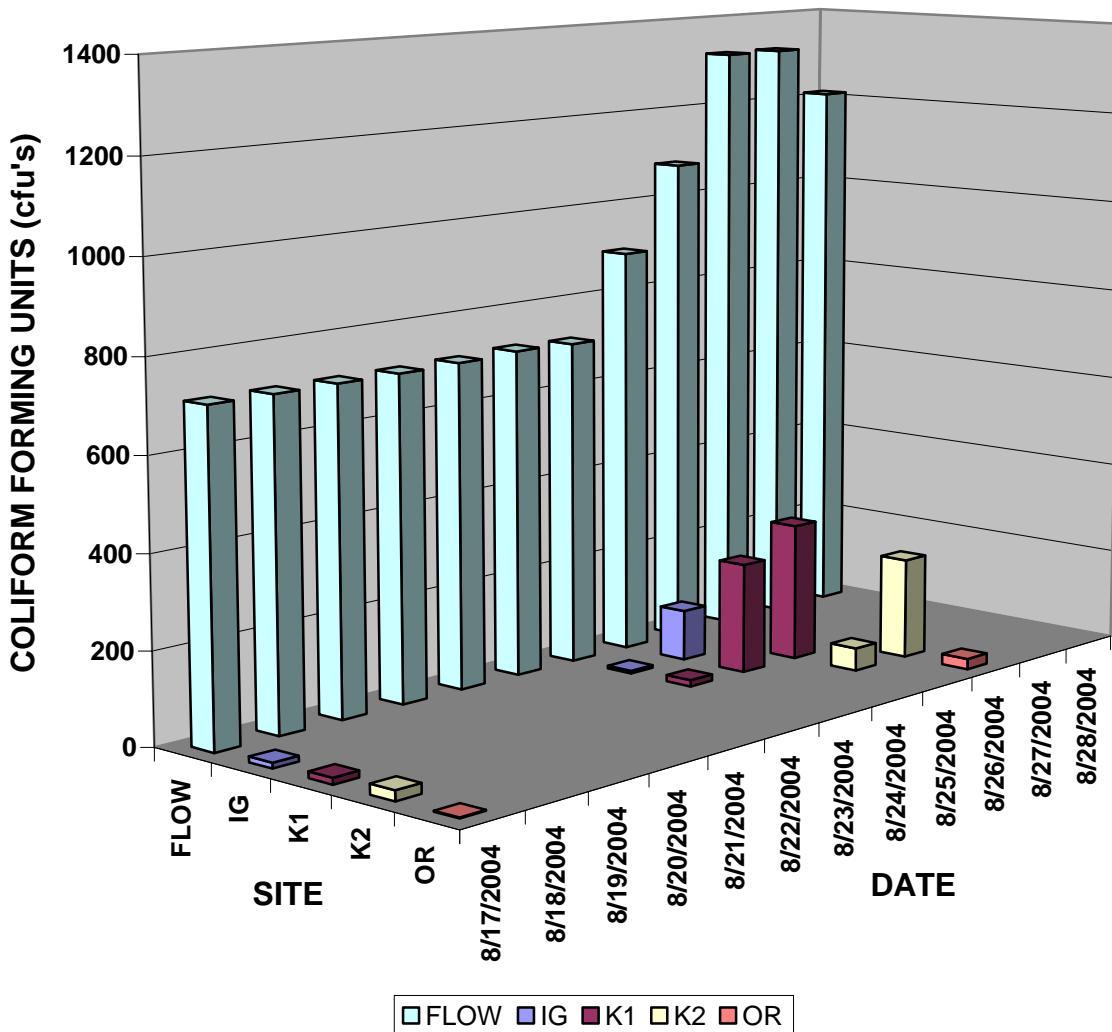
# Summary:

- Chlorophyll a and Pheophytin generally increase from spring to fall
- Chlorophyll a and Pheophytin is generally highest at Iron Gate Dam and decreases downstream
- Ratios have not yet been thoroughly examined

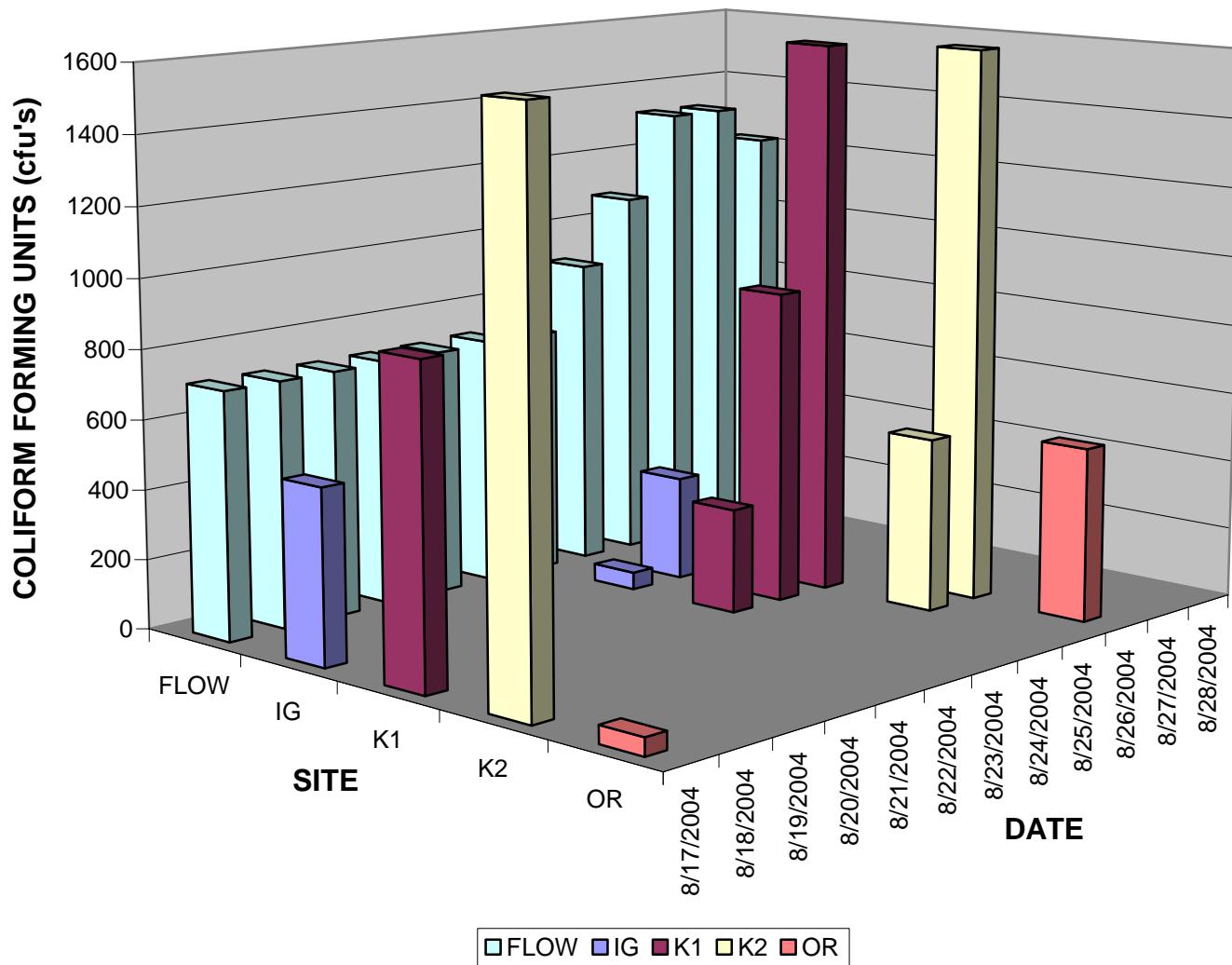
# Special Study #1

- Evaluation of flow change at Iron Gate in late August of 2004 and its affects on downstream water quality.
- Question: Does a flow increase such as that which occurred affect downstream water quality?
- Methods: collection of grab samples before and during flow/stage changes ( N, P, BOD, Colliform, Turbidity)

**Fecal Coliform Levels of the Klamath River during the Fall Pulse Flow Event,  
August 17th to August 28th, 2004**



**Total Coliform Levels of the Klamath River during the Fall Pulse Flow Event,  
August 17th to August 28th, 2004**



# Special Study #1 - Summary

- Nitrogen species – no appreciable change
- 2X increase in total P from above Shasta to above the Scott River; likely due to stirring up of sediments.
- BOD increased at K1 and K2, again likely due to stirred up organic material
- Chlor.a and pheophytin increase
- Fecal/total coliforms increased due to pulse

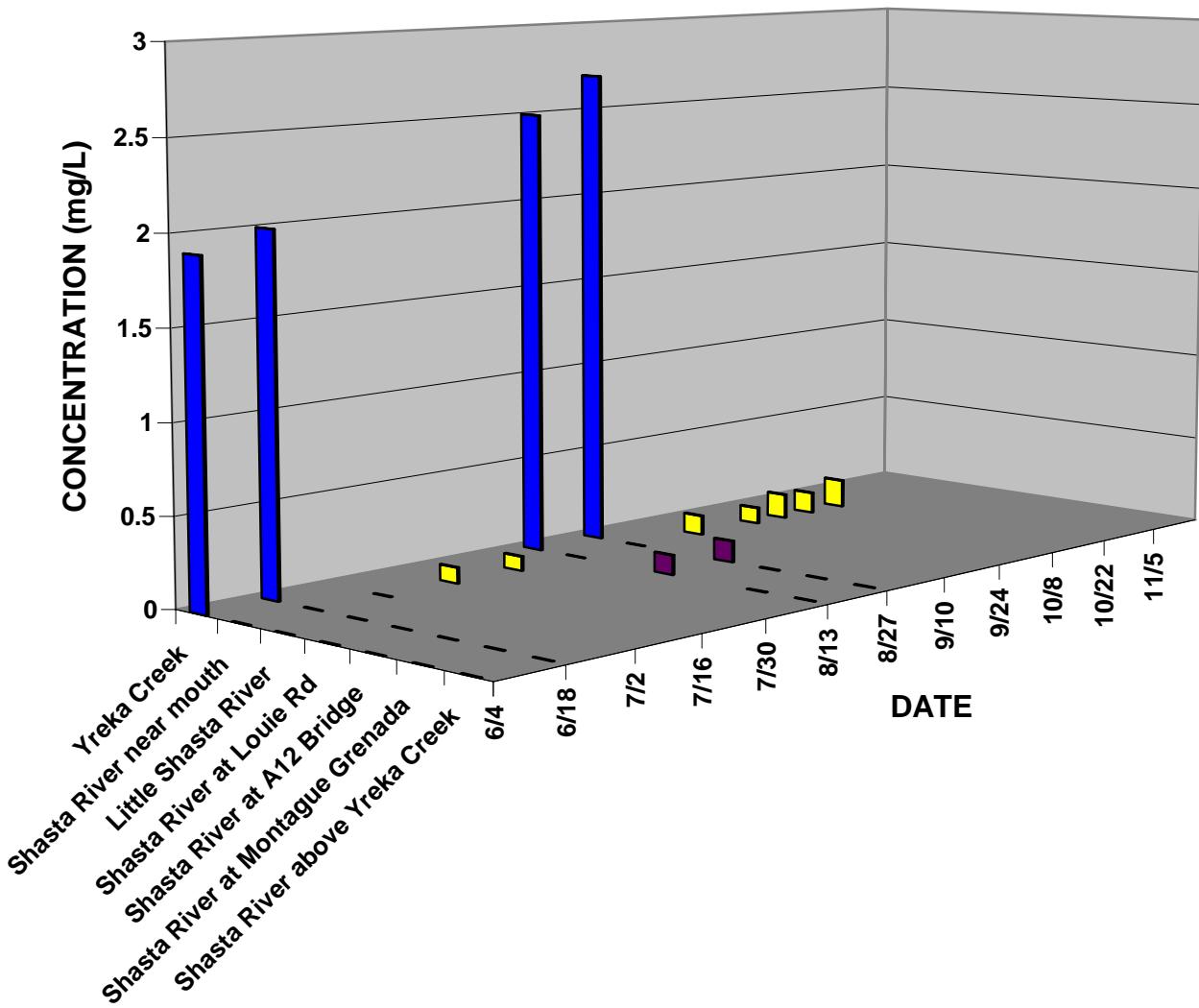
## Special Study #2

- Evaluation of ammonia on a diurnal scale
- Methods: Seiad Valley and Happy Camp region (July 30-31; IG September 2-3; 4 hour intervals)
- Water temperatures were extremely warm during this time (Max ~ 28.3 °C = 83 °F)
- 0.14 mg/L at SV 15:00hrs
- 0.10 mg/L at Iron Gate: 22:00hrs

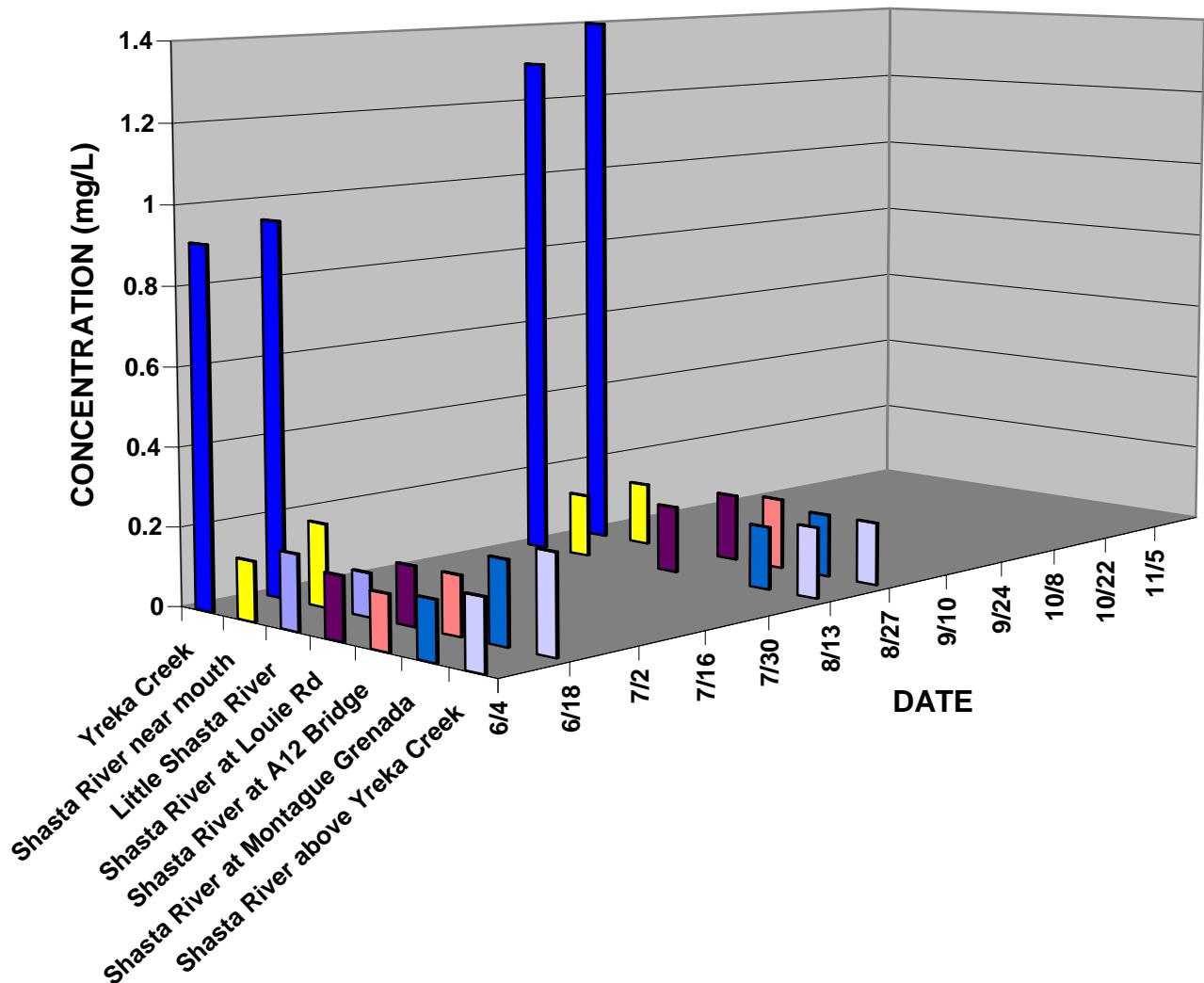
# Special Study #3

- Evaluation of nutrient concentrations within the Shasta River basin: 2002 Study

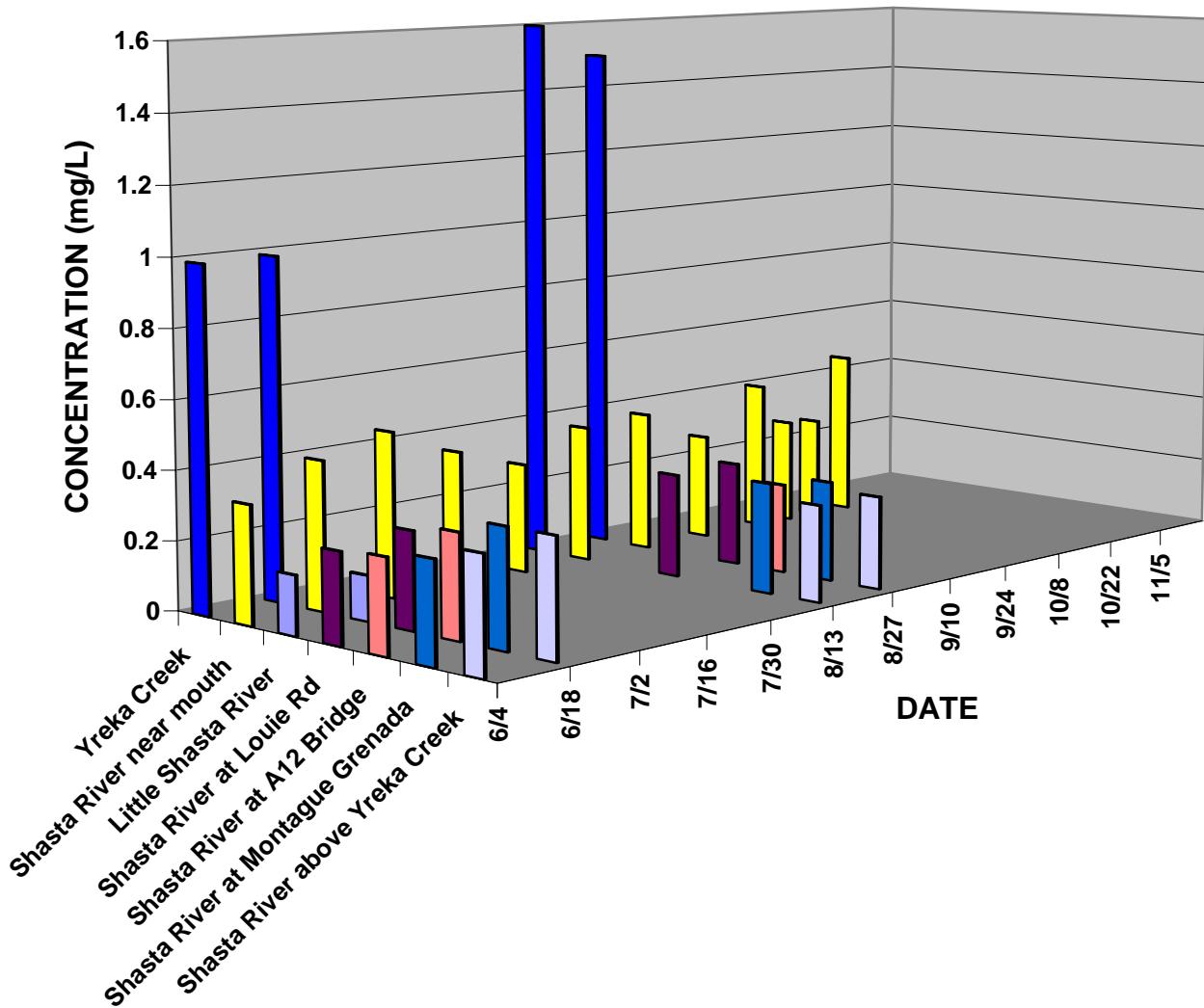
## Nitrate in the Shasta River and Tributaries, 2002



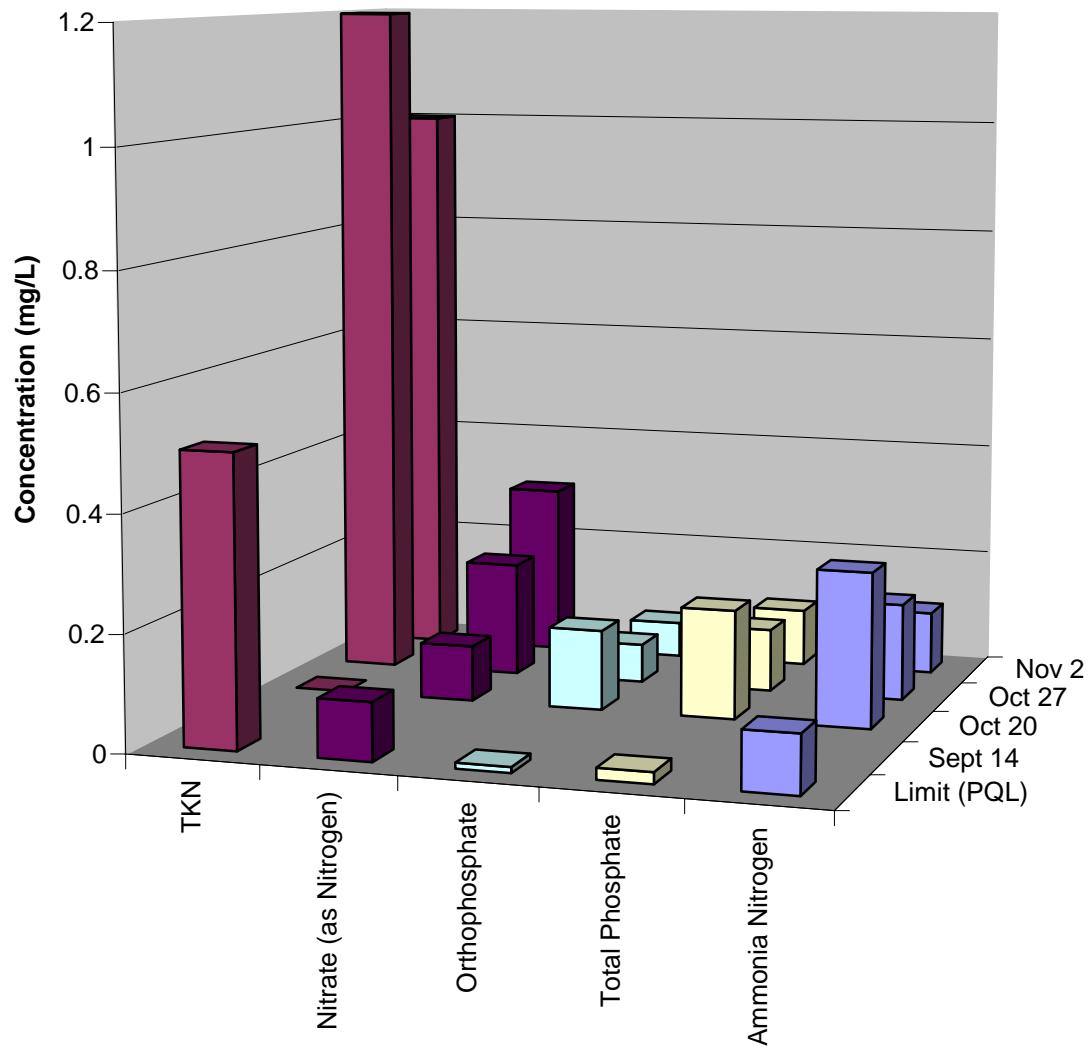
## O- Phosphate in the Shasta River and Tributaries, 2002



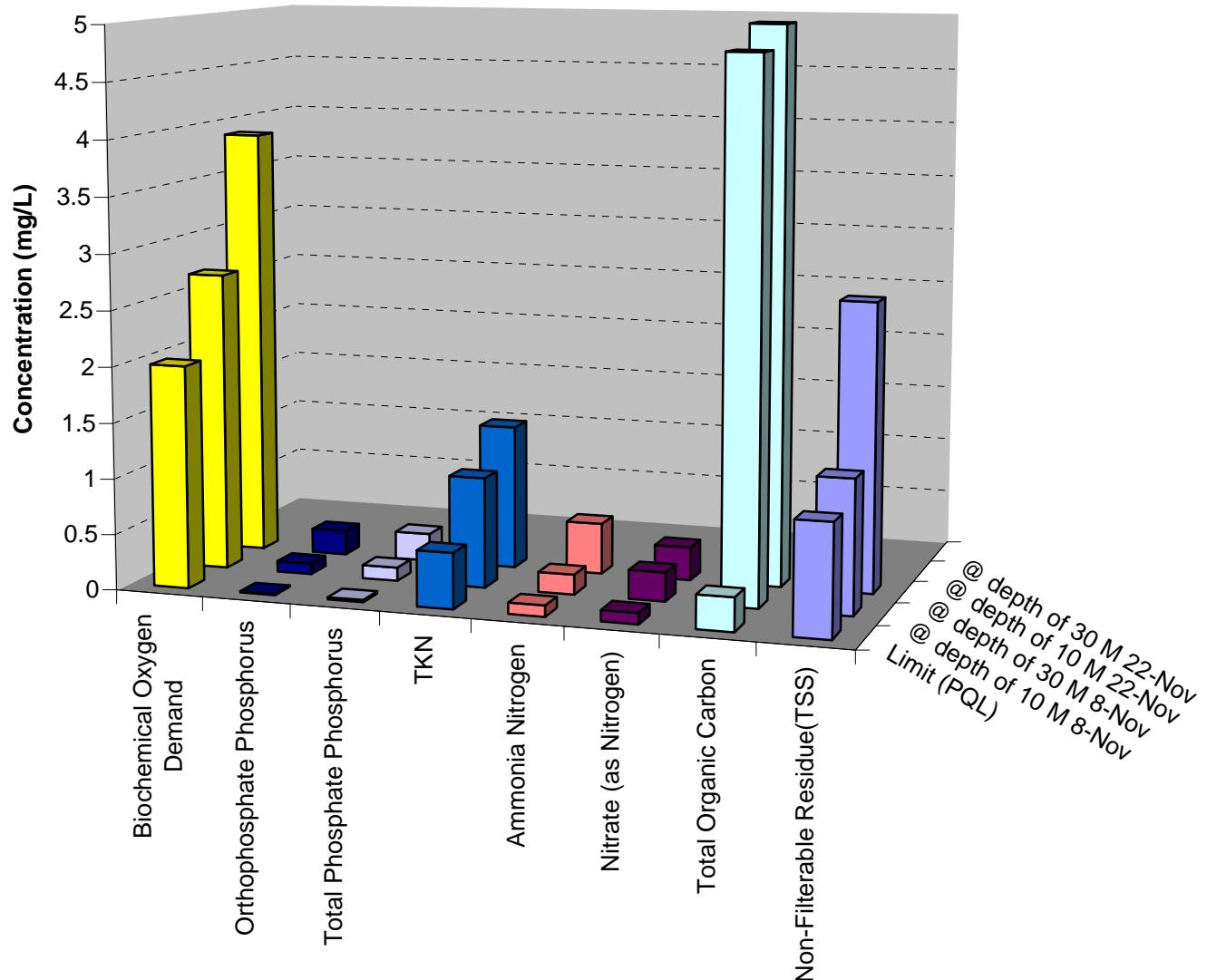
## Total Phosphate in the Shasta River and Tributaries, 2002



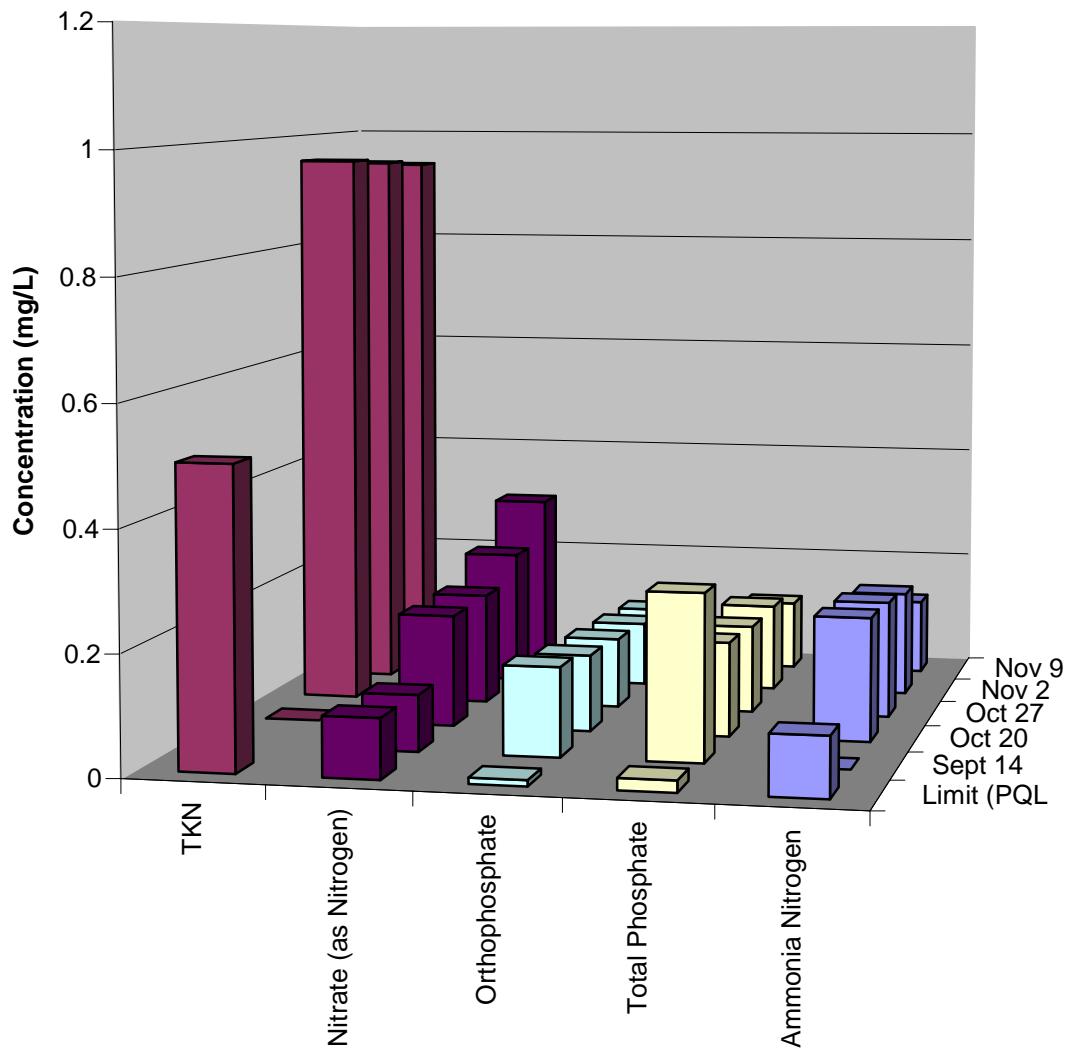
**Nutrient Levels of Copco II effluent  
During the Fall of 2004, preliminary data**



**Nutrient Levels @ Site 6 of Iron Gate Reservoir  
During the Fall of 2004, preliminary data**



## Nutrient Levels of IGD Releases During the Fall of 2004, preliminary data



# Special Study #4 - Summary

- Work in progress: waiting for more laboratory results
- Appears that turnover occurs very slow.
- Nutrient levels are changing but may not be able to detect significant differences in downstream water quality....stay tuned.

THE END